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Baird, Charles R.

Report on the general and sanatory [i.e. sanitary]...

London

[1841]

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Report on the general and sanatory condition of the working classes and the poor in the city of Glasgow, to the Poor law commissioners. London, Clowes c1841.
40p. tables. 21 cm. (At head of title: Sanatory inquiry-Scotland)

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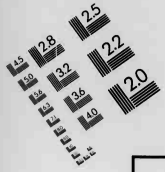
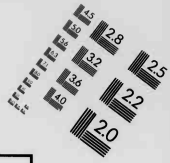
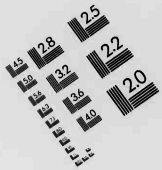
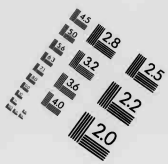

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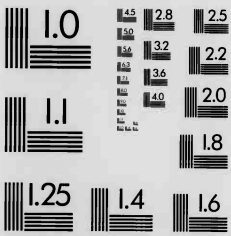

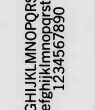

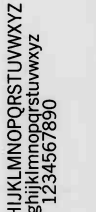

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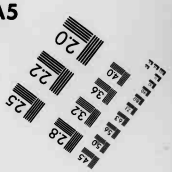
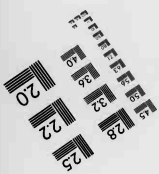
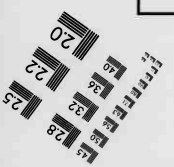
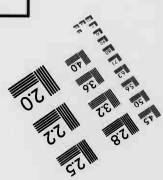

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SANATORY INQUIRY—SCOTLAND.

REPORT

ON THE

GENERAL AND SANATORY CONDITION

OF THE

WORKING CLASSES AND THE POOR

IN THE

CITY OF GLASGOW.

By

CHARLES R. BAIRD, ESQ.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

PREFATORY NOTE.

ALTHOUGH I have long taken a deep interest in the condition of the working classes, and of the poor in the city of Glasgow, and also, especially since 1836, had some knowledge of them, it was not without considerable hesitation that I undertook to prepare the following Report.

The great extent of the field of inquiry, the difficulty of procuring accurate information, particularly of a statistical nature, and my other necessary avocations, deterred me from entering on the task; at the same time I felt it was necessary that some one should do so; I knew no one who would willingly undertake it; and as I was most anxious that the condition of these classes should be inquired into, so as to be improved, I agreed to report on the subject.

Of the manner in which the task is accomplished others will judge: those who have entered on statistical inquiries, or who have been called upon to prepare similar reports, will (from the many difficulties themselves have encountered) readily excuse any deficiency.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging with gratitude the information I received from my friends Dr. Cowan, Mr. Alexander Watt (the author of our Mortality Bills), many of the gentlemen connected with our city missions, Mr. Smart, superintendant of police in Calton, Mr. Wilson, of Anderston, and Mr. Richardson, of Gorbals, as well as numerous other parties who cheerfully gave me any information I required of them.

C. R. B.

Glasgow, March 26th, 1841.

Mn. 24, 1916. 03 B.

REPORT, &c.

I. GENERAL REMARKS, SITUATION, CLIMATE, AND POPULATION.

I. General Description, Situation, &c.

THE city of Glasgow, situated in latitude 55° 51′ 32″ north, and longitude 4° 17′ 54″ west of Greenwich, with its ancient seat of learning, its many religious and charitable institutions, its numerous commercial and manufacturing establishments, and its large and rapidly increasing port, combines all the characteristics of a great city.

Climate.

The climate is temperate, but moist and variable. The late Dr. Couper, professor of astronomy in the University of Glasgow, found that the yearly average of rain which fell during 30 years was 22·328 inches. The least quantity in any one year was 14·468 inches, in 1803; and the greatest, 28·554 inches, in 1828. The mean heat of Glasgow was determined by Dr. Thomson, professor of chemistry, to be 47° 57′ of Fahrenheit.

Population in 1831.

According to the census of 1831, the population of Glasgow and suburbs was of males 93,724, females 108,702, total 202,426. Of these there were of the following:—

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5	15,422	14,855	30,277
From 5 to 10 . . .	13,127	12,580	25,707
,, 10 ,, 15 . . .	10,491	10,720	21,211
,, 15 ,, 20 . . .	8,489	12,256	20,745
,, 20 ,, 30 . . .	15,177	23,008	38,185
,, 30 ,, 40 . . .	12,179	14,240	26,419
,, 40 ,, 50 . . .	8,685	9,329	18,014
,, 50 ,, 60 . . .	5,549	6,099	11,648
,, 60 ,, 70 . . .	3,228	3,692	6,920
,, 70 ,, 80 . . .	1,090	1,502	2,592
,, 80 ,, 90 . . .	260	385	645
,, 90 ,, 100 . . .	26	32	58
,, 100 and upwards. .	1	4	5
Total . . .	93,724	108,702	202,426

Of Countries stated.

Of the following countries, viz.:—

Scotland.	Ireland.	England.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
163,600	35,554	2,919	353	202,426

Descriptions.

And of the following descriptions, viz.:—

Married Men, 30,032; Widowers, 1,790; Bachelors, 1,437; Male Householders, 33,259; Widows, 6,824; Spinsters, 1,882; Female Householders, 8,706; —Total Families, 41,963.

Estimated Population, 1840.

In the Abstract of the Glasgow Mortality Bill for 1840, published 21st January last, the population is estimated at 282,000. Assuming that estimate to be correct (although, for several reasons,—*ex. gr.*, I conceive that the rate of mortality must have checked the progress of the population,—I am inclined to think it is too high), and that the number of males and females, of the different ages, of the countries, and of the descriptions stated bear the same proportion to each other that they did in 1831, there would now be of—

Sexes.

Males, 130,567; Females, 151,433; Total, 282,000.

Ages.

Of the following ages, viz.:—

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5	21,485	20,694	42,179
From 5 to 10 . . .	18,287	17,525	35,812
,, 10 ,, 15 . . .	14,615	14,934	29,549
,, 15 ,, 20 . . .	11,826	17,074	28,900
,, 20 ,, 30 . . .	21,143	32,053	53,196
,, 30 ,, 40 . . .	16,967	19,837	36,804
,, 40 ,, 50 . . .	12,099	12,996	25,095
,, 50 ,, 60 . . .	7,730	8,497	16,227
,, 60 ,, 70 . . .	4,497	5,143	9,640
,, 70 ,, 80 . . .	1,519	2,092	3,611
,, 80 ,, 90 . . .	362	537	899
,, 90 ,, 100 . . .	36	45	81
,, 100 and upwards . .	1	6	7
Total	130,567	151,433	282,000

Countries.

Of the following countries, viz.:—

Scotland.	Ireland.	England.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
227,912*	49,531†	4,066†	491†	282,000

And of the following descriptions, viz.:—

Female Householders.

Married Men, 41,837; Widowers, 2,493; Bachelors, 1,507; Male Householders, 46,333; Widows, 9,506; Spinsters, 2,621; Female Householders, 12,128.—And the Total number of Families, 58,461.

II. Of the Working Classes.

II. Of the Working Classes. Occupation.

At the last census the occupations of only 103,000 of the population were given, and of these 29,287 were connected directly or indirectly with the manufacture of cotton goods. The occupations of the others stated were recorded so loosely that it would serve little purpose to state them here. I trust that by the next census, now so near at hand, distinct information will be given of the occupations of our myriad population. In the meantime, I can merely state that in the beginning of 1839 (and the number of persons engaged in the factories I am about to mention have been almost stationary since that time) the number of persons employed were—

Description of Factory.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Cotton Factories in Glasgow and suburbs .	5,171	12,050	17,221
In Woollen ditto ditto ditto . .	300	275	575
In Flax ditto ditto ditto . .	73	181	254
In Silk ditto ditto ditto . .	41	141	182
Total in Cotton Silk and Flax and Woollen Factories	5,585	12,647	18,232

* Of these, about 30,000 are from the Highlands and Islands. By a census taken in 1836, the number was 22,509; but the proportion of the sexes was not ascertained. (*Vide* the Rev. Dr. M'Leod and C. R. Baird's evidence before Select Committee of House of Commons on Scotch emigration.)

† From Glasgow being a great resort not only for the labouring classes, but also for those of higher grades following mercantile or manufacturing pursuits, I believe the numbers of Irish, of English, and foreigners, given above, is under the actual numbers.

* According to the abstract of the returns for 1831, the number of capitalists, bankers, professional and other educated men, was only 2,733; and Dr. Cowan states "that the relative proportion of the middle and wealthier classes to the labouring class must have been yearly diminishing." (Vital Statistics, p. 5.)

That the number now employed in the power loom cloth factories are of males 1,500, and females 11,000. total 12,500. That the number of labourers is supposed to exceed 10,000; and that the number of masons is estimated at 2,000; of joiners and house carpenters, including apprentices, at 2,400; and of mechanics, smiths, moulders, pattern-makers, &c., at engine and machine shops and foundries, 5,200.

When, in addition to these statements, the number of parties employed as operatives at other trades or occupations is taken into consideration, the conclusion will readily be arrived at that at least four-fifths of the population of the city of Glasgow and suburbs consist of the working classes and their families.* This might almost be inferred from the simple fact that only about 11,000 names are thought worthy of a place in the Glasgow Post-office Directory, and of these many are entered twice, first as members of firms, or copartneries, and secondly as private residents.

Conduct of Working Classes.

Of the general conduct of the working classes in Glasgow (with the exception of their addiction to the use of ardent spirits, to which I will afterwards refer more particularly) I am inclined, notwithstanding of all that has been written and said to the contrary, to form a favourable opinion. I have had many opportunities of judging of them. The majority of my near relatives are owners or masters of public works. Having repeatedly, especially during the "strikes" and combinations in 1833-4-5, been retained as legal adviser for different associations of employers, I was thereby thrown into close contact with, though chiefly in opposition to, the views of the operatives. I have acted as secretary to the Glasgow Relief Committee since March, 1837; and I have had in various other capacities occasion to know the working classes; and I repeat, I have formed a favourable opinion of them. They are in general civil and industrious, and in point of moral and mental worth at least equal to the same classes in any other city or town I have visited. It may with justice be said of them, what Mr. J. C. Symons has stated of the Scottish artisans in general, that "their intelligence has been nowise overrated."

Character of working Classes.

Remarks on particular Classes. Letter-press Printers.

Of the different classes or descriptions of operatives in Glasgow, the letter-press printers, as might indeed be expected from their better education and comparatively intellectual employment, are the most intelligent, and are in general very well behaved, but the whole number of them does not exceed 1,000. There are also many most respectable and well educated men in the engineer and mechanics' shops. Of the other descriptions, the masons and house carpenters or joiners justly hold a high character; while on the other hand I have heard many complaints of the tailors, and of the boot and shoe-makers, as being very irregular in attending to their work and in their habits of living—the workmen who can make the highest wages being frequently the worst behaved. More than one of the master boot and shoe-makers have attributed the irregularity of conduct of the operatives employed by them to the fact that, from their chiefly working in their own houses, their time is in their own hands or at their own disposal, and they do not regulate it as it would be were they attending during stated hours in their masters' or employers' workshops; on the contrary, many of them are in a state of intoxication during the first two days of the week, and then are obliged to make up lost time during the remaining days.

Masons, Joiners. Tailors. Boot and Shoemakers.

Cotton Spinners.

Judging from the conduct of the cotton-spinners in 1836-7, and from the evidence given before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on combinations of workmen (ordered to be printed 14th June, 1838) no favourable opinion can be formed of them; but it should be kept in view that only the male operatives of that class, and of these, I think, but a few—who, however, kept the others in subjection and terror—are there referred to; and I rejoice to be able to state, on the authority of two very extensive master cotton-spinners, that the conduct of their servants is now by no means reprehensible. I have also a letter before

Factory Girls.

me from a gentleman, who is perhaps best informed regarding the conduct of the workers in the power-loom cloth factories, in which he states that "the females are of good character and conduct; wonderfully so, when we take into account that so many of them are congregated together."

Hand-loom Weavers.

The poor hand-loom weavers (well indeed may they be called so, when their hard lot—their long hours and miserable wages—are taken into account) are, upon the whole, a very intelligent, quiet, and orderly class. Their religious, moral, and intellectual condition was long of a very high grade; even yet, notwithstanding the demoralizing effects of poverty, the elder portion rank higher in these respects than many of the other classes of tradesmen. But as poverty prevents many of them from attending to religious observances, and from educating their children, I fear their character is fast deteriorating.

Physical Condition.

In order to give information regarding the physical condition of the working classes in Glasgow (and it is of their physical condition that I suppose I should specially report) I have prepared the following—

Rates of Wages.

TABLE of the Average Rates of Wages in Glasgow during the Years 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, and 1840.

Trades or Occupations.	Periods of Labour.	1836 Per week.		1837 Per week.		1838 Per week.		1839 Per week.		1840 Per week.	
		s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Blacksmiths at Engineers	10 hours.	25	0	25	0	26	0	26	0	25	0
Ditto, general smiths' work	Ditto.	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0
Bootmakers	Per piece.	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0
Bricklayers*	10 hours.	18	0	18	0	18	0	21	0	21	0
Cabinet Makers	Ditto.	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0
Calenderers	12 hours.	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0
Carvers	10 hours.	20	0	20	0	23	0	23	0	23	0
Coopers	Ditto.	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0
Gilders	Ditto.	18	0	18	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
Joiners and House Carpenters	Ditto.	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
Labourers	Ditto.	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0
Letter Press Printers in Book Printing Offices average	per piece	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
Ditto ditto in Newspaper and Job Offices	11 hours.	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0
Masons† (when full time)	10 hours.	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0
Millwrights at Public Works	Ditto.	21	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	22	0
Moulders	Ditto.	24	0	25	0	25	0	24	0	25	0
Painters	..	17	0	17	0	18	6	19	0	19	0
Plasterers†	10 hours.	17	0	18	0	18	0	19	0	19	0
Plumbers	Ditto.	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0
Porters in Shops and Warehouses	..	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0
Sawyers	Per piece.	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0
Shoemakers in their own houses	Ditto.	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0
Slaters†	10 hours.	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
Tailors—in Summer 12, in Winter	Ditto.	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0
Turners and finishers at Engine Making	Ditto.	25	0	25	0	25	0	24	6	24	6
Warpers generally	11 hours.	15	0	15	0	15	0	14	0	14	0

From the different kinds of operatives employed in the cotton spinning and weaving factories, and the various kinds of weavers, and wages paid them, it is not easy to make up such a table of their wages, but the following information may be relied upon:—

Cotton spinners average 25*s.* per week; others, workers in mills, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* per week.

* The bricklayers have a good deal of broken time, and the wages vary very much. Wages higher last two years, owing to the railways.

† Masons, plasterers, and slaters have also a great deal of broken time, owing to the weather, &c. This year they were about 6 weeks idle. Perhaps the masons do not earn more than 17*s.* per week throughout the year.

‡ The above table of wages was prepared not merely from information received from employers—many of whom exhibited their pay-sheets to me—but also from statements of operatives. In every instance I had the wages stated checked by at least three parties.

In weaving factories—weavers from 6*s.* to 11*s.* per week; dressers from 25*s.* to 30*s.*; tenters from 22*s.* to 25*s.*

Hand-loom weavers—plain muslin, 1st class, 6*s.* to 8*s.* 6*d.*, 2nd class, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* per week, nett. Pullicate, gingham, lappetts, &c., 1st class, 5*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.*; 2nd class, 4*s.* to 6*s.*, nett. Harness work, gauzes, zebras dresses, &c., 1st class, 7*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*, nett; 2nd class, 5*s.* to 7*s.*, nett.

I also submit the following statement or—

Table of price of provisions.

TABLE of the average price of provisions (undermentioned) in Glasgow during the same years, 1836-7-8-9 and 40.

Articles.	Weight or Measure.	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d*
Oatmeal	Per imp. stone.	1 10	1 9	1 10	2 2	1 8
Potatoes	Ditto.	0 4	0 5	0 6½	0 5½	0 4½
Beef, 1st quality	Per lb. of 16 oz.	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7
Ditto 2nd quality	Ditto.	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
Ditto 3rd quality	Ditto.	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5
Pork	Ditto.	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
Bacon	Ditto.	0 6½	0 6½	0 6½	0 6½	0 6½
Bread, fine	4 lb. loaf.	0 8	0 8½	0 9½	0 10	0 9½
Ditto, coarse	Ditto.	0 7	0 7½	0 8½	0 9	0 8½
Sweet Milk	Per 2 gallon.	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
Butter Milk	Per Scotch pint.	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
Scotch Cheese, average	Per lb.	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7
Fresh Butter	Ditto.	0 11½	1 0	1 0½	1 0½	1 1
Salt ditto	Ditto.	0 10	0 10	0 9½	0 10	0 10½
Black Tea	Ditto.	4 8	4 8	5 0	4 8	5 4
Brown Sugar	Ditto.	0 7	0 7	0 8	0 8½	0 9
Ditto Soap	Ditto.	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½	0 6	0 5½
Black ditto	Ditto.	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 4	0 4

Coals in retail from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.*

Rents of houses.

With the view before expressed, namely, to throw additional light upon the condition of the working classes in Glasgow, I have also endeavoured to make up a statement or table, showing the average rents of the houses or dwellings occupied by these classes; but this I have not been able to do even to my own satisfaction, in consequence of the endless variety in size, condition, situation, &c. &c. &c., of the houses; I must, therefore, content myself with stating that a single room in the north, west or south suburbs of Glasgow will readily let at from 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum; a house of two rooms (or a kitchen and bed-room) at from 6*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*; and a house of three rooms at from 8*l.* 10*s.* to 12*l.* 12*s.*; while in the old parts of the city and at the east end, where the houses are not in general so good, the rents are a shade lower. There are many houses, or rather mere cellars or garrets at lower rents, but these are, with few exceptions, not occupied by what can properly be called the working classes, but by the poor, who have no regular employment, or sufficient means of subsistence.

General economy.

That many of the operatives in Glasgow live in comfort and are able to clothe themselves and families, and to educate their children, is well known to all who know anything of them, and must be evident even to the passing stranger who sees the thousands pouring along the streets on the sabbath-day, apparently well fed and well clad, to their respective places of worship. I rejoice to be able to add, that numbers of them can do more—they give their quota of charity (far more in proportion than the higher classes do)—they assist in supporting their clergymen, as witness the payments for church-seats and the donations, especially at the dissenting churches, and not a few of them save money. In proof of this last fact I call attention to our savings' banks, and to the class of

* The above table was prepared from information received from at least three persons dealing in each of the articles stated, and checked with the prices current in the newspapers for the years specified.

depositors therein. By the last Report (dated 2nd January, 1841) of the National Security Savings' Bank of Glasgow, I find that, out of 20,076 individual depositors, there were—

Mechanics, artificers, and their wives . . .	6,736
Factory operatives	1,574
Labourers, carters, and their wives . . .	867
In all, of these descriptions . . .	9,177

And it is proper to mention, that there are nearly 2,000 other depositors, whose "descriptions are not stated."

Evils affecting the Working Classes.

While, however, many of the working classes in Glasgow are able to live in comfort, and a number of them, by proper economy and prudence, to save money, it must be kept in view that they are subject to many causes by which even the most prudent and economical may be reduced to penury, such, for instance, as the want of employment; it may be from the inclemency of the weather, which almost every winter (and peculiarly during the last winter) interrupts the masons, slaters, and out-door labourers; the sudden convulsions and fluctuations of trade, by which the means of subsistence are frequently withdrawn from large masses; the high price of provisions; and, above all, their liability to diseases, especially those of an epidemic nature.

Sudden depressions and fluctuations of Trade.

Like the population of every other manufacturing city or town, the working classes of Glasgow have frequently suffered very severely from sudden depressions and fluctuations of trade, and the consequent want of employment. In 1816-17 the distress was such, that it was found necessary to raise a large sum by voluntary subscription. At that time

1816–17 9,653*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* was distributed among 23,130 persons. In 1819-20 large

1819–20 distributions of clothing, meal, and fuel were made to persons who could find no employment. Upwards of 600 men were employed in breaking stones for the roads, and 340 weavers at spade-work in the public green. From

1826–27 April, 1826, till October, 1827, was another period of great mercantile distress, and about 9,000*l.* was laid out for the amelioration of the working

1832–33 classes. In 1829, 2,950*l.* for the like purpose. In 1832, the memorable cholera year, the condition of these classes was most lamentable. About 10,000*l.* was then raised by voluntary subscription, and 8,000*l.* under the Cholera Assessment Act, and (with the exception of 1,854*l.*) was expended in feeding and clothing the destitute, washing the houses, attending to the sick, and providing coffins, &c. &c. Down till 1837 there was no other period of great distress; but in the spring of that year, owing to the depressed state of trade, the want of employment, and the high price of provisions, a large number of the working classes in Glasgow were reduced to very necessitous circumstances: 5,200*l.* was

1837 raised by voluntary subscription, with which, and 3,000*l.* handed over by a former relief committee, 3,072 adults were employed at out-door work, as preparing road metal or at weaving, and 3,800 adults, besides children, in all about 18,500 persons, were daily supplied with food at the soup-kitchens then established. Besides which, considerable sums were expended in providing fuel and in redeeming bedding and clothes

1840 from pawn. Even during last winter, although it was generally admitted that there was no great scarcity of employment, and that the operatives were in a much better condition than they had been at previous times, owing to the great severity of the weather the relief committee thought it was necessary to give extraordinary aid, and accordingly in the city and suburbs upwards of 3,000 persons were assisted in various ways particularly with food, during the months of January and February last.

Liability to disease.

Much, however, as the working classes in Glasgow have suffered from the depressions or fluctuations of trade, the want of employment, and the high prices of provisions, I conceive that their sufferings from these

causes have been trifling indeed when compared to what they have annually suffered from disease, especially of an epidemic nature.

From deductions made on an extensive scale by our most eminent statists, it may be said to be established that "when 1 person in 100 dies annually, 2 are constantly sick."* Let this axiom be applied to Glasgow, in which, last year, the deaths were as 1 to 31·969, or 3·128 per cent. (and the mean annual mortality for the last 5 years 1 in 31·738.) Let it be taken into account that the deaths from fever alone, in 1840, were 1229, being 1 to 7·177, or 13·921 per cent. of the whole deaths. Let it be also considered that fever here, as elsewhere, chooses its victims in the prime of life, and consequently most frequently the parents of large young families; and let it be recollected that, as above stated, at least four-fifths of the population of Glasgow and suburbs consist of the working classes, or their families; so that if, as is too often the case, the father is laid on a bed of sickness or cut off by death, there is *no* provision for the other members of the family. I say let these considerations be duly weighed, and even a passing thought given to the sufferings, the watching, want, and wretchedness which accompanies sickness and death, especially in the poor man's house, and any righ constituted mind will contemplate with horror the amount of misery which must have been the lot of countless thousands of our working classes.

Sufferings of working classes from disease.

Instead of dwelling longer here upon the vast amount of suffering incident to these classes from the fearful extent of disease and mortality which has afflicted our city for many years past, I shall now proceed to the next head of my report, viz., on the sanatory state of Glasgow, and there give tables, or data, from which any person interested in the condition of the working and poorer classes may draw deductions; and I may here mention that I make a separate chapter and place it in the position I do, as the tables and statements in it illustrate the condition of both the working classes and the poor, and also shows the great extent of destitution which must exist in the city of Glasgow. With these characteristics, the chapter on the sanatory condition of our city will form an intermediate and proper connecting link in my report.

III. Sanatory Condition of Glasgow.

III. Sanatory State of Glasgow.

Several years ago my friend Dr. Cowan called special attention to the high rate of mortality in Glasgow (arising chiefly from epidemic diseases), with the view of getting preventive or remedial measures adopted. In a paper published early in 1838 he stated that "the rates of mortality had for the present reached its maximum;" but "that in the course of a few —a very few years—the same cycle of disease would again revolve, and again would pestilence revisit the city." That he was correct in both statements, an examination of the elaborate and distinct mortality bills, prepared by Mr. Alexander Watt, too clearly proves; and I regret to add, prove also the assertion of Mr. Symons (in his report, published 27th March, 1839, *vide* p. 52), "that disease culminates in Glasgow to a pitch unparalleled in Great Britain."

Tables illustrative of

From these mortality tables, aided by the tables prepared by Dr. Cowan, and published in his "Vital Statistics of Glasgow," and by notes furnished by Mr. Watt, I have prepared and now present the following, viz.:—

[1.—Table

* Vide M'Culloch's Vital Statistics, in Statistics of British Empire, vol. ii. p. 567, and authorities there quoted.

I.—Table exhibiting the estimated Population, and the rate of Mortality in Glasgow during the last five Years.

Years.	Population.	Deaths.	Rate of Mortality.
1836	244,000	8,441	1 in 28·906
1837	253,000	10,270	,, 24·634
1838	263,000	6,932	,, 37·939
1839	272,000	7,525	,, 36·146
1840	282,000	8,821	,, 31·969

Mean annual Mortality for these five Years, 1 in 31·738.

Note.—The number of the population was obtained by interpolating a Series based on the Government enumerations of 1801, 1811, 1821, and 1831; and I find from the Mortality Bill of 1837, that 1835, 1836, and 1837, had been rated a little higher than the Series warranted as being in all likelihood nearer the truth, (Mortality Bill, 1827—Table 25th.)

Tables illustrative of Sanatory Condition.

II.—Table of Deaths under 5 Years of Age, and their ratio to the Population.

Years.	Population.	Deaths under 5 Years.	Proportion of these to Population.
1836	244,000	3,889	1 in 62·74
1837	253,000	3,875	,, 65·29
1838	263,000	3,133	,, 83·94
1839	272,000	3,777	,, 72·01
1840	282,000	4,031	,, 69·95

The mean annual Mortality of persons under 5 for these five years being 1 in 70·78.

III.—Table of the Increase of Deaths of the respective Ages stated for said five Years.

Years.	AGES.											Total.
	Under 1 Year.	1–2	2–5	5–10	10–20	20–30	30–40	40–50	50–60	60–70	70 and upwards.	
1836	60	160	176	..	..	190	190	124	134	138	117	1,239
1837	1	34	..	..	129	252	397	309	299	240	197	1,948
1838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
1839	232	226	186	135	49	..	..	..	..	26	24	878
1840	21	228	5	120	80	204	257	205	101	29	54	1,304
Total.	314	648	367	255	258	646	844	738	534	433	395	5,422

IV.—Table of the Decrease of Deaths, with the Ages in these Years.

Years.	AGES.											Total.
	Under 1 Year.	1–2	2–5	5–10	10–20	20–30	30–40	40–50	50–60	60–70	70 and upwards	
1836	..	..	..	15	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
1837	..	..	49	57	30	..	..	..	..	..	1	137
1838	272	393	77	64	186	397	511	393	419	345	284	3,341
1839	..	..	..	..	..	28	62	130	7	..	54	285
1840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Total.	272	393	126	136	247	429	573	523	426	345	342	3,812

There was, during last year, an increase of deaths at all ages below 80, but a decrease of 3 between 80 and 90; and to save making an additional column, I have inserted them as above. Tables illustrative of Sanatory Condition.

Deducting the decrease from the increase during the years stated, there remains a total increase of 1610.

V.—Table showing the Number of Fever Patients treated in Hospital for the last 5 Years, and their ratio to the Population.

Years.	Population.	Fever Patients.	Ratio of Fever Patients, treated in Hospital, to Population.
1836	244,000	3,125	1 in 78·08
1837	253,000	5,387	,, 46·7
1838	263,000	2,047	,, 128·48
1839	272,000	1,529	,, 177·89
1840	282,000	3,535	,, 79·77

Here I may again remark how much Dr. Cowan's statement in 1838, "that in the course of a few—a very few years—the same cycle of disease would again revolve, and *pestilence again revisit our city*," has been verified.

VI.—Table of the Number of Cases of Fever treated by the District Surgeons of the City proper, during the Years 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, and 1840, distinguishing those sent to the Infirmary, and those treated in their own houses

Years.	Number of Cases.	Sent to the Infirmary.	Treated at Home.
1836	1,359	643	716
1837	3,331	1,049	2,282
1838	1,327	456	871
1839	466	166	300
1840	1,202	455	747
Total.	7,685	2,769	4,916

This melancholy catalogue of fever cases, too, is only of those treated by the district surgeons in the city proper. Now I have learned from the Rev. Dr. Black,* of the barony, that of the 949 cases treated by the district surgeons of his parish, 205 were fever cases. Of the 320 cases treated by the district surgeons of the Govan annexation district 106 were fever ones. Of the 1755 cases under charge of the medical officers of the Gorbal's Dispensary, 428 were of fever; of those of the Anderston Dispensary 53: and I have learned from Dr. Macgregor (who takes charge of the Celtic Dispensary, and from whom I have received valuable information regarding the Highland population of Glasgow), that of the 261 cases treated by him, as surgeon of that Dispensary, during last year, 35 were cases of typhus. Specially of Fever.

* I take this opportunity of bearing testimony to the willing and polite manner in which the Rev. Dr. Black answers any inquiries regarding his parish; still more might I speak of his unwearied zeal in attending to the numerous poor therein. Were it not for his business habits and knowledge, and constant assiduity, that enormous parish would in all likelihood be in a most miserable condition.

Tables illustrative of Sanatory Condition.

VII.—TABLE exhibiting the Deaths from Fever, as stated in the Bills of Mortality, including both the City and Suburbs, during the last five Years, and their proportion to the Population.

Years.	Deaths from Fever.	Proportion to whole Deaths.	Proportion to Population.
1836	841	being 1 to 10·036 of the deaths,	and 1 to 290·130 of the population.
1837	2,180	,, 4·711 ,,	,, 116·055 ,,
1838	816	,, 8·495 ,,	,, 322·303 ,,
1839	539	,, 13·961 ,,	,, 504·638 ,,
1840	1,229	,, 7·177 ,,	,, 229·454 ,,

The total number of deaths from fever alone, *ascertained*, during the last 5 years, being 5,605!

"Upon the assumption that the rate of mortality from fever was 1 in 12 of those attacked in 1836, 1 in 10 in 1837, 1 in 12 in 1838, 1 in 15 in 1839," (Dr. Cowan's Vital Statistics, p. 17,) and 1 in 10 in 1840, "which calculations will be found to be very correct," the number of individuals who have been affected with fever in Glasgow, during the last 5 years, will be as follows:—

Fever.

In 1836 . . .	10,092
„ 1837 . . .	21,800
„ 1838 . . .	9,792
„ 1839 . . .	8,085
„ 1840 . . .	12,290
Total . . .	62,051

Truly, to use the words of Dr. Cowan, after making a similar statement, "the mind cannot contemplate, without horror, the amount of human misery which the above statement so forcibly exhibits."

As only an abstract of the Glasgow mortality bill has yet been published (it having been deemed desirable to postpone publishing the more extended tables till after the approaching census), I cannot give that minute information which I would wish to do regarding the diseases of children in Glasgow during the past year, but present the following:—

VIII.—TABLE of Deaths from Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, and Measles, during the five Years ending with 31st December, 1839, and the estimated Number of those attacked.

Diseases.	Deaths.			Estimated Number attacked.		
	Under 10 Years.	Above 10 Years.	Total.	Under 10 Years.	Above 10 Years.	Total.
Scarlet Fever.	1,020	36	1,056	12,240	432	12,672
Small Pox .	2,044	152	2,196	10,220	760	10,980
Measles . .	2,448	34	2,482	29,376	408	29,784
Total . .	5,512	222	5,734	51,836	1,600	53,436

These three diseases, it will be observed, pressed heavily upon the young, while fever, as above mentioned, selected its victims from the productive portion of the community. The fearful ravages of small-pox calls loudly for some measure to enforce the practice of vaccination among the lower classes.

I might add much regarding the sanatory condition of Glasgow, but in order to keep this report as brief as possible, I prefer referring for

farther details to Mr. Watt's mortality bills, and to Dr. Cowan's "Vital Statistics," and assuredly these, with the tables or statements I have given, will sufficiently illustrate the sanatory condition of our city, the miserable condition in which many thousands of our working and poorer classes must be, and that it is the bounden duty of all in authority, and of all the richer classes, to see that effective remedial measures be instantly adopted.

IV. MEDICAL CHARITIES OF GLASGOW.

IV. Medical Charities.

The reader of the last chapter, or he who has otherwise learned the sanatory state, the great unhealthiness I may say, of Glasgow, will naturally inquire regarding the extent and condition of the medical charities of our city, and what medical aid is given to the working and poorer classes, who cannot afford to pay for medical assistance. To meet such inquiry I have prepared the following tabular view of the medical charities, viz.:—

Medical Charities, Table of.

TABULAR VIEW of the Medical Charities, Number of Patients treated at the Public Expense, Hospital Accommodation and Expenditure in Glasgow, in 1840.

Institutions.	Number of Patients.			No. of Beds.	Expenditure.		
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		£.	s.	d.
Royal Infirmary . .	2,596	..	2,596	231	8,405	9	9½*
Ditto Fever Hospital.	3,535	..	3,535	200			
Ditto Dispensary . .	..	7,501	7,501	..			
Eye Infirmary. . .	63	1,273	1,336	10	260	3	3
Lock Hospital. . .	369	..	369	32	429	1	7
University Lying-in Hospital . . .	136	410	546	14	156	10	0
Ditto Dispensary . .	..	2,708†	2,708	..	27	7	2
Glasgow Lying-in Hospital . . .	104	90	194	18	99	0	0
Ditto Dispensary . .	..	750	750	..			
Lunatic Asylum, daily average number of city paupers . .	11	..	11	110	200	4	0
Ditto Barony . . .	22	..	22		400	8	0
Towns Hospital, number of lunatics . .	43	..	43	56	228	16	2
District Surgeoncies of City (12) . . .	..	4,504	4,504	..	252	0	0
Ditto Barony and medicines . . .	..	949	949	..	120	9	1½
Ditto Govan annexation	..	320	320	..	21	0	0
Anderston ditto . .	..	405	405	..	41	0	0
Gorbals ditto . . .	..	1,755	1,755	..	82	0	0
Celtic ditto . . .	..	261	261	..	48	3	0
Medicines and cordials for city paupers .	..	..	..	..	150	19	3
Total . . .	6,879	20,926	27,805	671	10,922	11	4

The above was prepared from the reports of the several institutions for last year, or where these have not yet been published, from information received from the principal officers of the establishments.

* Including cost of new buildings, 1,180*l.*

† Of these 1,805 were males and 2,698 females. Of the total number, 1,054 were fever cases.

Remarks upon.

It may occur to many who consider the above statement, and who compare it with statements of the hospital accommodation, &c., in other large cities or towns, (and I am informed that Glasgow is not surpassed by any city in Great Britain or Ireland, excepting Dublin, for the extent of its hospital accommodation, or the freedom with which the people are allowed to avail themselves of it,) that Glasgow is eminently well off in this respect; but such persons should keep in view the peculiar nature of the population of Glasgow, the great and increasing immigration of the very lowest classes into it, especially from Ireland and the Western Highlands, (and these parties are, as shown by Dr. Perry, Dr. Cowan, and others, peculiarly liable to contagious and infectious diseases,) the fact, that Glasgow has from many causes, been of late years most unhealthy, and also what has been above stated regarding the sanatory condition and high rate of morality.

Aid given by Physicians, &c.

On the other hand I must add that the statement given, does not show all nor nearly all the medical aid given to the poor of our city, but merely such as is connected with public institutions. The charitable aid and advice given by our physicians and surgeons, is, I am aware, very great. Indeed I do not know any class of the community who are so constant and unwearied in their exertions on behalf of the poor. When compared with their services, the large subscriptions or costly gifts of even our most benevolent merchants, dwindle into insignificance.

V. Of the Poor.

V. Of the Poor.

Although I have in a former part of this Report, treated of the working classes separately, and now give a distinct chapter to the poor; it must not be supposed that I draw or attempt to draw, a marked line of demarcation between them; on the contrary, many of the working classes, especially the hand-loom weavers, may with perfect propriety be treated in the same category with the poor, and multitudes of the other classes, are constantly, from the causes I have indicated, reduced to poverty, and become members of the great community of the poor of Glasgow. By "the poor," I now mean, not merely the actual and recognized "paupers" receiving parochial relief, of whom immediately, but also all who from want of means, want of employment, or inability to work, are destitute of sufficient subsistence.

Great amount of destitution.

That there must have been, and that there now exists in Glasgow, a fearful amount of destitution and misery, might be held to be sufficiently established by the statements and tables given in the chapter on its sanatory condition. Those of fever alone would prove this, for according to Dr. Alison, and assuredly no man's opinion on such a point is entitled to more weight, "These repeated and severe visitations of fever demand special consideration on this account, that they are not merely the occasion of much and widely spread suffering and destitution, but they argue a foregone conclusion;" "they are in a great measure the result and *the indication and test*, of much previous misery and destitution, and I believe never occur, in peaceful times and in wealthy communities, where the condition of the lower orders is so generally comfortable, as it certainly is in some parts of Europe, and as every man of benevolent and Christian feeling must wish and hope that it may be made in all."*

Disease, a proof of destitution.

"Next to contagion," says Dr. Grattan, "I consider a *distressed state* of the general population of any particular district the most common, and most extensive source of typhoid fever." And other authorities are quoted, and proofs given by Dr. Alison, that destitution is the great cause of disease. Therefore from the low sanatory state of Glasgow, and the rate of mortality, we may safely infer that the great bulk of the

* Dr. Alison on the Management of the Poor in Scotland, p. 10.

population must have been for many years past, and now are in a very destitute condition.

The following table of the burials at the public expense in the city proper alone speaks volumes, viz.:—

Years.			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
24th October, 1835,	to 24th October,	1836	120	175	363	658
,, 1836,	,,	1837	254	330	513	1,097*
,, 1837,	,,	1838	169	258	453	880
,, 1838,	,,	1839	116	182	447	745
,, 1839,	,,	1840	187	201	568	956

And these besides the vast numbers buried at the public expense in the suburban districts.

Without going into detail of former years, I find the following items in the states of—

	£.	s.	d.
The Barony parish poor funds for last year, for *coffins and graves*	152	15	6
Govan Annexation, ditto	45	3	2
Gorbals Proper, ditto	7	9	6

In short the people are so poor, that they cannot even afford to bury their dead.

Further proofs of destitution.

Were further proofs of the privations and intense sufferings of the poor in Glasgow required, I would refer to the records of the relief committees, of which I gave a very general sketch, when speaking of the evils which affect the working classes. Let it be recollected that in the spring of 1837, it was found necessary to support 18,500 persons; and that even during last winter, when it was admitted that there was no great scarcity of employment, and that the operatives were in a much better condition than they had been at previous times, the Relief Committee felt themselves compelled to give extraordinary aid, and accordingly in the city proper, between 21st January and 24th February last, 1038 families or individuals received supplies in meal, and a few, who could be trusted, small sums of money. 20,138 rations of soup and bread, and 260 rations of bread only, were given by the committee through the manager of the night asylum for the houseless. While from the same fund, 750 families or individuals were assisted in the Calton, 396 in Gorbals, 194 in Anderston, 154 in Bridgeton, and 200 in the other suburbs. In all about 8196 individuals, and after inspecting the houses of the parties relieved, it was found necessary to provide 230 beds, besides straw, &c., the parties getting these having had, even in the severity of winter, nothing but the bare damp floors of their dwellings, perhaps in some few instances a bundle of shavings, or a scanty lot of straw, to lie upon All this aid too, was found necessary at a time when the managers of the several poors funds were increasing their allowances to the parties who had legal claims upon them.

If still further evidence of the destitution in Glasgow be called for, I am grieved to say that it can too easily be given. I have now before me 16 special reports from (or answers to queries put by me to) city missionaries,† elders of different churches, whom I knew to be assiduous in their visits to the poor, and the superintendants of Police in the

* 1837, it will be remembered, was the year in which 18,500 individuals were assisted by the Relief Committee.

† There is not, I think, among all our institutions, one more catholic in its constitution, better managed, or more beneficial in its operations, than the City Mission. Nor do I know any class of men undergoing more labour, or discharging more important duties (yet for which they are paid most triflingly), than the City Missionaries. Their number should, unquestionably, be increased, and their services infinitely better rewarded.

suburban districts, which demonstrate the fearful amount of destitution existing in Glasgow, and give much valuable information regarding the condition of the poorer classes. Instead of swelling this report by giving quotations here from these, I will subjoin copies of the queries, and an analysis of the answers in an Appendix A.

I have also now before me special returns of the names—ages—occupations—countries of nativity—earnings of selves and families—aid from other sources—relief given by committee—and general remarks on the condition of 1830 cases of the parties assisted last winter, which detail the lamentable state of the poor in our city and suburbs. A mere abstract of these Returns would itself occupy more space than I am allowed for this Report; but, as illustrative of the subject, and also to show the careful and excellent manner in which the distributors of the Committee's bounty performed the duty allotted to them, I give a few extracts in the Appendix B.

Intensity of sufferings.

Of the intensity of the sufferings and privations of the poor in Glasgow it is almost impossible for me to give an overcharged statement. The observations in Mr. Symons' Report on the hand-loom weavers, have been so frequently quoted, and are now so well known, that I will not do more than refer to them, and add that I fear he has too correctly stated that "penury and misery, (as well as disease) culminate in Glasgow to a pitch unparalleled in Great Britain." Farther information will be got in Captain Miller's "Papers on Crime, &c.;" and Dr. Cowan again and again speaks of "the extreme destitution existing here."

As the details of a few individual cases may convey more vivid impressions than any general statement, I will make no apology for inserting the following. The first is from a letter from one of the visitors of "the Society for Benevolent Visitation of the Destitute Sick," in which he writes, "I investigated the case of Mrs. ———, Calton. I found her in a wretched abode, no glass in the window, no furniture of any kind except an old chair, not a handful of straw to lie upon, and blanket or rug was out of the question. The family must have spent a miserable winter. Her husband had been a drunkard and enlisted; has sailed for the Indies and left her and four children, the eldest a girl of nine years of age, the youngest an infant of about a year old, who is ill of inflammation of the lungs brought on by cold, and not likely to live long. They are so destitute of clothing that they can scarcely cross the threshold. Though mid-day they had got no breakfast, and one of the neighbours told me they were whole days without food, but that she never knew children bear hunger so patiently. The mother is a weaver, but with a sick child can earn little. These are the facts of the case." The second I shall quote was communicated to me by Mr. James Scott, one of the most active members of the Glasgow Relief Committee, and I give it in the words stated to me. "Among the many distressing cases in Dempster Street I found Mrs. —— —— and other two females occupying a small confined house, and the scene almost baffles description. They were all actually in a state of nudity, not having clothes sufficient to cover their nakedness. Before I could speak to them they were obliged to wrap themselves in something like old torn bed coverlets. The house was completely destitute of beds or other furniture—positively nothing. The inmates were starving, having no food whatever in the house, and it appears they had shut themselves up for the purpose of dying; their modesty having prevented them from making their circumstances known. After the most minute inquiry I could make I found their characters irreproachable."* And the third is from a diary or book of visits kept by Mr. Wilson, Superintendent of Police for the burgh of Anderston. No. 64. Samuel M'Gee, formerly a weaver, now unable to work; 86 years of

Special cases quoted.

* Mr. S., in one of his benevolent visits, found a woman and four children in a garret in the New Wynd without the slightest morsel of food, or the least stitch of clothing, the mother having previously pawned everything to procure food.

age, his wife 84, both of them in bad health, and miserably clad: he had been confined to the house for three weeks. There was only a lot of shavings for a bed, and lying on a very damp floor—a perfect hovel. No furniture whatever, except part of an old chair; they were lodgers, and there was a small fire in a room, "but and ben." M'Gee always bore a good character; has only 4*s.* a month from the Barony parish, and no other means of living."

Many such cases.

Nor must it be supposed that these are isolated or rare cases. Would that they were so, but alas, my own experience has taught me, and the Returns and other documents on my table show, that hundreds, aye thousands of such cases are daily to be met with in our city and suburbs. Let our city missionaries, our clergymen and elders of different persuasions, who *do* devote themselves to the amelioration of the poor, and our active police officers be examined, and facts will be elicited which will amply confirm what I have stated, and will prove that those who now plead for an inquiry into the condition of the poor with a view to its improvement, have much cause to be earnest in their entreaties.

Stranger poor in Glasgow.

A very large proportion of the poor in Glasgow are natives of other places; have immigrated to Glasgow, probably in search of work; but through want of employment, disease, or other cause, have been reduced to poverty and thrown a burden on our community. A number of old and infirm persons have, I learn, been brought here and supported for the requisite time, and then are made claimants on the poors' funds. I found in 1837 that of 3072 cases of persons supplied with work by the Relief Committee, which I then examined, only 1253 belonged to Glasgow, 667 to other parts of Scotland, 1103 were Irish, 39 English, and 10 Foreigners. Dr. Cowan found that of 178 inmates of the Royal Infirmary in April, 1840, only 38 were natives of Glasgow, and 98 had not passed the prime of life there. Dr. Perry states that not more than 15 per cent. of the patients admitted into the Albion Street Hospital were natives, and 25 per cent had not been three years resident; that 30 per cent. were from Ireland, and 40 per cent. from the Highlands and agricultural districts of Scotland. Of 9198 inmates of the Night Asylum for the Houseless (most distinct and excellent statistics of which have been prepared by Mr. Andrew Liddell), only 2446 belonged to Glasgow.† By the Report of Mr. Thomson, the Inspector of Sessional Poor, to the Directors of the Towns Hospital, I find that at 1st August last, of 1220‡ session poor, there were 219 Irish, 17 English, and 4 Foreigners. And I find from the analysis of 1830 cases of persons last assisted by the Relief Committee, 1228 were Scotch, 585 were Irish, and 17 of other countries. I also learn from Mr. Smart of Calton, that of 176 cases of persons (of which 162 were of fever, 2 of small-pox, and 12 of non contagious disease) treated by the parish surgeon between 1st September and 24th February last, 4 were natives of England, 104 of Ireland, and 68 of Scotland; 86 had not been three years resident.

From these statements, imperfect as they are, it will be seen how many stranger poor there are in Glasgow.

* Mr. Wilson's book contains many melancholy details, and also some very interesting ones; such as of poor people supporting orphan children, and of others who at first applied for aid, but told whenever they got employment, and then withdrew their applications for charity.

† There were—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From Glasgow and the parishes of Barony and Gorbals.	949	1,497	2,446
From all other parts of Scotland.	2,518	2,196	4,714
From England and Ireland	1,162	876	2,038
Total	4,629	4,569	9,198

‡ Of these it is not stated how many belonged to Glasgow and how many to other parts of Scotland.

VI.—Of the recognized Paupers.

VI. Of the recognized Paupers.

Yt ae kindness of the gentlemen taking the principal charge of our different poors' funds, I have been furnished with abstract states of their income and expenditure for the last five years, and with other valuable information, from which I will now give an account of the number and the allowance made to the actual or legally recognized paupers in Glasgow and the suburban districts, for the last year, and will subjoin, in the Appendix C, a statement of the gross expenditure of the several funds for the five years.

Their numbers.

In city propery.

City Proper.—I find from the account of the Towns Hospital of Glasgow for the year commencing 1st September, 1839, and ending 31st August 1840, that,

The inmates of the house were	406*
The number of out-door poor is not stated (although the allowance is, and to "have been to 720 families and individuals"), but I have been otherwise informed that there were, including children at nurse,	1,092
The number of pauper lunatics in the Royal Asylum.	43
The number of sessional poor (one of the items in the Town's Hospital account is "Amount granted to individual sessions with a view of preventing paupers becoming more burdensome to the hospital, 2,673*l.* 7*s.*"), I find from Mr. Thomson's Report were, on 1st August last, (there was also 319*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* paid for "temporary aid in money to casual poor," but the number is not stated.)	1,220
Total number of enrolled poor receiving aid from poor's rates in City Proper.	2,761

Barony parish

Barony Parish.—From the state of the poor's funds from 6th August, 1839, to 4th August, 1840, I find the total number on the roll at the latter date (including 26 paupers in Royal Lunatic Asylum, and 171 orphans and exposed children) was 1,357
And there was paid in "temporary aid to paupers not on roll 340*l.* 19*s.* 9½*d.*," but their numbers are not stated.

Govan annexation.

Govan Annexation.—By the Superintendent's account, from 6th August, 1839 to 4th August, 1840, it appears there were of—

Enrolled poor	322
Orphans and deserted children	85
Lunatics	12
	419

And the sum paid for unenrolled poor (whose number is not stated) was 228*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

Gorbals proper

Gorbals Proper.—I am informed on authority that the average annual number of *enrolled* poor for the last five years, was . 115
But in addition to 192*l.* 5*s.* paid for or to these paupers, and 7*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* for coffins, there was paid last year in "temporary relief, paupers in the country, and insane orphans, &c. &c., 126*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*"

Total number of Enrolled Poor. . . 4,652

being all the enrolled or legally recognized paupers in the city of Glasgow and suburbs. From there being no statement of the number of the barony paupers, who are of the landward parts of that parish, and therefore not included in the estimated population of 282, 000, it is not in my power to state what proportion the paupers bear to the whole population.

Provision for them.

It was my intention, in stating the provision or allowances to the

* The maintenance of these 406 persons is stated at 2,160*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, or 5*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.* each per annum.

legally recognized paupers, to have given it under distinct heads, but from the various ways in which the different poor funds' accounts are made up, I see that I could not do so satisfactorily. I must therefore content myself with simply stating the total expenditure, viz. :—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
City Proper, for the year commencing 1st September, 1839, and ending 31st August, 1840	11,830	2	2				City proper.
Deduct surplus income for the years 1839, 1840	148	8	7				
				11,681	13	7	
Barony Parish, for the year from 6th August, 1839 to 4th August, 1840	6,175	7	0½				Barony parish.
Deduct balance in treasurer's hands	43	10	4				
				6,131	16	8½	
Govan Annexation, for same period	1,448	7	7				Govan annexation.
Deduct balance on hand	0	18	0				
				1,447	9	7	
Gorbals Proper, 1839, 1840				326	5	5	Gorbals proper.
Total expenditure for paupers				19,587	5	3½*	

There is no information given of the trades, occupations, or conditions of the paupers, except in Mr. Thomson's Report, and in it I find that of the sessional poor, in all, on 1st August last, 1220, there were of the following

Description of recognized paupers.

Descriptions.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Clippers	..	22	22
Hawkers	3	75	78
House-work, or lodgings	..	132	132
Knitters of stockings	..	20	20
Labourers	44	..	44
Porters	20	3	23
Sewers	..	139	139
Tambourers	..	32	32
Unfit for work, or of no occupation	4	118	122
Weavers	62	1	63
Washers	..	46	46
Winders of yarn	6	335	341
Of other occupations, in all	113	45	158
Total	252	968	1,220

Proportion of Females.

The very great proportion of females may at first sight appear striking, but will not astonish any one acquainted with the poor in our large cities and towns, or with those of other countries: "Les femmes (says M. Leuret, in his "Notice sur les Indigens de la Ville de Paris†) "tombent dans la misère en plus grande proportion que les hommes."

* In this is included not only the whole expense of collection and distribution, but also the sums paid as "temporary aid," or to the "unenrolled poor," whose number is not stated.

† "On compte à Paris, sur une population de 770,286 individus, 62,539 indigens. C'est un peu plus du douzième. Dans ce nombre d'indigens ne sont pas compris à beaucoup près tous ceux qui auraient besoin de secours, mais seulement ceux qui en reçoivent de l'administration:

"Ce nombre de		62,539 se compose de
Hommes		14,499
Garçons		10,862
		25,361
Femmes		25,748
Filles		11,430
		37,178

"A Paris les hommes sont aux femmes comme 1 est a 1·057." (Annales D'Hygiène Publique Janvier, 1836.

It is to be hoped when an inquiry is made into the condition of our poor, and I trust there will soon be such an inquiry, that the trades and occupations of all in poverty, as well as every other matter in reference to their physical, intellectual, and moral condition, will be minutely inquired into, so that we may know the causes, or at least the principal causes which have led to a state of destitution, and be the better prepared to apply preventive or remedial measures. This remark naturally leads me to the next head of my Report, viz.

VII. Of the Causes of Destitution in Glasgow.

VII. Of the causes of Destitution.

After what I have stated in former parts of this Report regarding the evils to which the working and poorer classes are liable, as, the want of employment, the sudden convulsions and fluctuations of trade, the high prices of provisions, and their liability to diseases, especially of an epidemic nature, I do not think it is necessary to say more on these heads, but request the reader to keep them in mind, and to refer to the answers given to the 15th query of Appendix A., from which some further information will be got. I proceed to specify what I conceive to be the other principal causes of destitution.

Causes before mentioned.

Intemperance

Intemperance, according to many, is the chief cause. Mr. Thomson, the Inspector of Sessional Poor, and whose opinion is assuredly entitled to much weight, states so most decidedly. In his Report, of date 12th August, 1839, he wrote—"Intemperance is indeed the most powerful and the most fruitful of all the causes operating towards an increase of pauperism, even not unfrequently when the victim is not individually addicted to that most degrading and destructive vice. Drunken husbands and drunken fathers inflict incalculable misery on innocent wives and families; and drunken children, wallowing in vicious indulgences, have nothing to spare for, and cease to regard, their helpless aged parents: while the drunkenness again of the parents serves as too good an apology for their being abandoned by their sober children, who feel themselves involved in their parents' degradation. The pauper drunkard, whatever place he may once have occupied in society, after neglecting religious duties, loses self-respect, and is soon subjected to all the miseries of nakedness, hunger and disease, which follow in the train of the monster intemperance."

Mr. Thomson's opinion, it will be seen, is quite established by the answers to query 15, in the Appendix B., and Dr. Cowan states that "the recklessness and addiction to the use of ardent spirits is at once the cause and effect of destitution." As I will, in a subsequent part of my Report regarding the vices of the working and lower classes, have occasion to make some statements and observations regarding the extent of intoxication and the excessive use of ardent spirits in Glasgow, I will not dwell more on the subject here.

Districts and dwellings which the poor inhabit.

The state of the districts which the working and poorer classes inhabit, and their unwholesome, damp, and ill-ventilated dwellings, is another powerful cause of the disease and mortality among them, and consequently of their poverty and destitution. Here, again, I will take the liberty of quoting Mr. Thomson's Report (the more readily, that it is little known), in which he states: "That regular manufactories of pauperism exist in the damp and unventilated cellars and the ground floors in the lanes and closes of the city is a fact of easy demonstration. In almost every helpless and hopeless case of rheumatism (and they were not a few), I could trace its origin to the person having lived on some damp ground floor, in a close or lane, or in the sunk flat of some house in a more reputable locality and it has often happened that no sooner has one diseased tenant been driven out than another healthy person succeeds to undergo the same disqualifying process, merely tempted by a few shillings of lower rent, or that he may be able to sell coals, or some commodity in the densely peopled vicinity. In some cases the occupation has been found to be tendered gratuitously, or for the discharge of some petty servile duty to the owner of the premises." And in a subsequent part of the Report the writer proceeds, "I was induced to inquire and notice where the disease had been most deadly, and again and again have I observed that it was in closes or houses where no thorough ventilation existed or could be made to operate that this had happened; where a close was shut up on *three* sides, perhaps on *four*, with the exception of the passage of entry, which acted as a mere conducting force to carry the malaria or contagion to the inhabitants of the upper floors or houses. And I observed that particular houses, where the disease had been destructive, were situated close by the receptacles of impurity common to the neighbourhood, where fluid abominations were continually exhaling their noisome vapours."

State of the dwellings of the poor.

These remarks by Mr. Thomson are strictly in regard to the city proper, but they may with as much justice be applied to the dense parts of the suburbs, especially to the lanes of Calton, the main street of Gorbals, and the closes leading therefrom, the passages leading from Cheapside, Piccadilly-street, &c., in Anderston, and some parts of Finnieston, such as Dixon's-land.

As I have in my former Report "On the material legal Provisions available in Glasgow for the Prevention and Removal of Nuisances or things injuriously affecting the Public Health," &c., quoted the statements of Mr. Symons, Dr. Cowan, Captain Miller, and Dr. Easton, regarding some of the localities and the dwellings in which the poor reside, I shall not repeat, but merely again call attention to the statements, but may venture a few remarks on the "lodging-houses," which are indeed great nuisances.

Lodging-houses for poorer classes.

"The lodging-houses," said Dr. Cowan, "are the media through which the newly arrived immigrants find their way to the fever hospital; and it is remarkable how many of the inmates of that hospital, coming from lodging-houses, have not been six months in the city." He might have added, these lodging-houses are the great foci of poverty, vice, and crime as well as of disease. These houses are generally of a very wretched description, in low unwholesome situations, exceedingly dirty and ill-ventilated, and are frequently crowded to excess, it being no uncommon thing to find 8, 10, and 12 persons in one small apartment, as 9 feet by 8 or 11 by 8. Some of them also have no beds whatever in them, the inmates lying on the bare floor, or with a few shavings below them, with their clothes on. A more particular description of them will be got in Captain Miller's Papers on Crime in the City Proper, Mr. Rutherglen's (one of the magistrates) on Calton, and Mr. Richardson on the Barony of Gorbals. It would appear from these published documents, and from what I have been able to learn otherwise, that the lodging-houses in the city proper are decidedly of the worst description, but I am aware that the authorities are adopting means to have them in better order in future. In the Burgh of Anderston they have for some time been under the surveillance of the police; and a record is kept of all lodging-houses for the accommodation of casual visitors in Gorbals (by which it appears that there were lately 92—50 kept by males and 42 by females—only 25 of them entertaining the lowest class of poor), so that they may be properly regulated. It is only in Calton, however, that they are attended to with that strict care which is requisite, and fortunately the last Police Act for that burgh gives ample powers for the purpose. It provides, by section 20, "That no keeper of lodging-houses of an inferior description, for the accommodation of mendicant strangers and others, shall receive lodgers without the house having been inspected and approved of by the superintendent of police, and the superintendent is authorized to fix the number of lodgers who may be accommodated, and to order a ticket containing the number of lodgers for which each house is registered; and any rules or instructions of the commissioners of

Provisions in Calton Act regarding these.

police regarding health, cleanliness, and ventilation, to be placed in a conspicuous part of each room in which lodgers are received. It also provides, that the keepers of such lodgings offending against these regulations shall be liable in penalties. Section 21 enacts, that in the event of any person in such houses becoming ill of fever, or other disease, the keepers shall be bound to give intimation thereof to the superintendent of police or inspector, so that the disease may be inquired into and treated, and the magistrates are authorized to order such persons to be removed; and section 22 further enacts, that on any contagious or infectious disease occurring in any such lodging-houses, or in any house or apartment in any house, or apartment in any common tenement, &c., where there is reasonable apprehension of such diseases spreading, the magistrates may cause the remaining lodgers to be removed, and measures to be taken for the disinfecting and cleaning of the houses and apartments, and for the washing and purifying of the persons and clothes of the inhabitants. In addition to these excellent provisions, the magistrates of Calton, in virtue of the powers in their police Acts, have issued the following rules and instructions to be observed by all keepers of lodging-houses, viz.:—1st. The floors are to be washed at least twice in each week, viz., on Wednesday and Saturday. 2nd. The walls are to be whitewashed and the houses thoroughly cleaned on the first day of each of the months of June, August, November, and March, or on the following day if any of these days falls on Sunday; and 3rd. The blankets used in all lodging-houses are to be thoroughly cleaned and scoured on the eighth day of each of the months of June, August, November, and March, or on the following day if any of these days falls on Sunday; and if any person or persons in such house shall be affected with fever or other infectious disease, the blankets and bed clothes used by such person or persons shall be thoroughly cleaned and scoured immediately after the removal of the diseased, and the bedding used by persons affected with contagious disease fumigated immediately after the removal of such person or persons. And where the bedding used is shavings or straw, the same shall be burned immediately after such removal.

Regulations by Magistrates.

Enforcement and effect of these regulations.

These provisions and regulations have been very judiciously enforced by the magistrates of Calton and their superintendent of police, and have been productive of most beneficial results. In addition to what was formerly stated by Bailie Rutherglen, I have now before me a distinct statement, by Mr. Smart, regarding the lodging-houses and state of fever in Calton, which enables me to give the following information:—Between 1st of September, 1840, and 1st February last, 319 persons were brought before the magistrates of Calton for keeping unregistered lodging-houses. Of these, 216 were ordered to desist from keeping lodgers till houses registered, &c.; 91 were fined and ordained not to keep lodgers; 12 cases were dismissed. Of the 307 convicted for keeping unregistered lodging-houses, 90 got their houses inspected and registered, 30 removed from the burgh, and 187 gave over keeping lodgers and were refused registration—refused principally on account of the want of proper accommodation, and a few for harbouring disreputable characters. Mr. Smart also informs me that several hundreds of the worst houses of the poorer classes have been whitewashed with Irish lime, and the lodging-houses having been put under wholesome regulations, a marked improvement has taken place. In Whiskey-close, New-street, for several years past, as many as 30 cases of fever occurred annually. Since lime washed in September last, and the vagrants removed, only one case of fever has been known; and Mr. Smart concludes, "I believe there are 1,000 fever cases less in Calton this day than there were on 1st September last." Why should not the same measures that have been so successfully enforced in Calton, be introduced into the City Proper and the other suburban districts?

Early and improvident marriages are, unquestionably, causes of part of the destitution existing among our working and poorer classes. On referring to a paper which I prepared in 1837, entitled "Observations upon the Poorest Class of Operatives in Glasgow," (and which was published in the Journal of the Statistical Society of London) I see that, of 3,072 cases which I examined, the number of married men was 2,273; of these, 532 were under 30 years of age, (how much below 30 I could not distinctly ascertain,) 1,199 between the ages of 30 and 50, (a large number of these, from the many children they had, must have been married at a very early period of life,) and only 542 above 50. I had then occasion to remark the evils resulting from early and improvident marriages among the working classes, and have since been fully confirmed in my opinion. Dr. Cowan, a much higher authority, states, on this subject, "While among the classes in easy circumstances the age of marriage is deferred from prudential motives, no such cause influences the labouring classes who marry early and make no provision for their children; hence births and deaths follow each other in rapid succession, the death of one child, after existing for a few months, making way for the birth of another, each event increasing the poverty and recklessness of the parents, until at last they themselves either become the victims of epidemic fever, or swell the lists of applicants for relief from the poor's rates. The above is no fanciful picture, it is drawn from reality, and if the subject were investigated upon a large scale, it would be found as the results of the improvident marriages of the labouring classes, that the number of children born to them has been very great and the number reared has been very small. The contrast between the labouring classes and those in easy circumstances is in no particular so strongly marked as in the relative number of the births and deaths of their children."

Early and improvident marriages.

It will be observed from the Appendix A., that several of the gentlemen who answered my query as to the causes of destitution, have stated ignorance—the want of education—as one of these. In this I quite concur. I know that there are many thousands in Glasgow in a state of utter ignorance; and I would hold it to be an insult to any man of understanding were I to set about a formal proof of the truth, that poverty and misery usually accompany ignorance; and that, till the mind of man is enlightened by education, he is almost totally blind to the duties he owes to himself and his family, to society, or to his Creator.

Ignorance, the want of education.

It will also be noticed that several of my informants specify "the great influx of the lower orders of Irish" into Glasgow as another cause of the destitution here. Doubtless the vast number of Irish immigrants must have affected the price of labour and rendered employment more scarce, and so have increased the amount of destitution in Glasgow, but not, I think, to so great an extent as is generally supposed; and it should be borne in mind that Glasgow otherwise has reaped immense advantage from the exercise of their lusty thews and sinews. When on this point, I may be allowed to remark that the poor Irish in Glasgow have completely verified the common adage, "Give a dog a bad name, &c." The bad name was many years ago fixed upon them, and it has adhered too closely. It is the more refreshing, therefore, to meet with testimony in their favour. Now Dr. Cowan stated that, "from ample opportunities of observation, they appeared to him to exhibit much less of that squalid misery and habitual addiction to the use of ardent spirits than the Scotch of the same grade" and in Dr. Burn's excellent pamphlet,* lately published, he writes, "It is a great mistake to imagine that of all the poor around us the Irish are the most dissolute, and most difficult to be managed. I have always found them exceedingly grateful for a small favour, and the managers of the poor will, I have no doubt, say the same

Influx of lower orders of Irish.

Testimony in favour of these.

* Plea for the Poor, 1841

thing. If you wish to see the most revolting specimens of poverty and immorality, associated with absolute recklessness of character and feeling, you may stop short of the cabin of the poor Irishman." Such too is the opinion of others entitled to judge on the subject.

Several of the causes stated, at the same time effects.

Several of the causes of destitution above enumerated, as the liability of the poor to disease, especially of an epidemic nature, intemperance, at least to some extent, the districts and dwellings which the lower classes inhabit, and ignorance, may also be mentioned as effects of destitution; they act and react on each other, and are indeed at the same time causes and effects. Who doubts for a moment that the want of proper and sufficient food, clothing, fuel, and habitations induce disease and render it more virulent? So too will it be found that poverty is a great cause of recklessness and intemperance. Poverty also compels the sad inheritor of it to seek a dwelling where it can be got at the easiest and cheapest rate; and how can it for a moment be supposed that the parent who cannot get food and raiment for himself and family—who cannot provide for their physical wants—will be able to give them the means of education?

State of education.

I shall now proceed to make a few remarks on the state of education, and on the state of crime and vice in Glasgow, and then conclude with some brief observations or suggestions for remedial measures.

VIII. State of Education in Glasgow.

Deficiency of correct data.

It has long been matter of deep regret to many parties in Glasgow who take a deep interest in the cause of education, that there were no data by which to ascertain the educational state of our city and suburbs.

This is the more to be regretted, as now that we have very correct statistics of the state of crime and of pauperism in the city of Glasgow and suburbs, it would be well to know how far the want of education has been the cause of, or has increased, crime and poverty. I have not the slightest doubt that ignorance—the want of education—is a prevailing cause, both of crime and destitution.

The following table, with the notes appended to it, which I have prepared from the Parliamentary Education Inquiry, printed 21st March, 1837, contain the only statistical information I am able to give on the subject.

Table from Parliamentary Returns.

Educational Statistics of Glasgow.—Parliamentary Education Inquiry, 1837.

No.	Names of Parishes.	Population stated.	Parochial Schools.			Schools not Parochial.				Both kinds of Schools.
			No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	From Michaelmas, 1833, till Lady-day, 1834.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	From Michaelmas, 1833, till Lady-day, 1834.		Total greatest No. of Scholars.	Total smallest No. of Scholars.
					Greatest No. of Scholars.	Smallest No. of Scholars.			Greatest No. of Scholars.	Smallest No. of Scholars.		
1	East, or Outer High	9,137	1	1	150	..	11	11	606	..	756	..
2	St. Enoch's	7,921	..	..	..	..	4	7	312	..	312	..
3	St. James's	8,217	2	6	530	500	3	3	160	160	690	660
4	St. John's	11,746	4	6	589	528	10	13	703	618	1,292	1,146
5	St. Andrew's	5,923	1	1	200	..	8	8	395	..	595	..
6	North, or St. Mungo's	10,295	..	..	..	..	9	9	905	841	905	841
7	North-west, or St. David's	6,268	1	2	250	..	19	19	..	1,729	..	1,979
8	South-west Barras	7,569	1	1	110	95	23	23	74	70	184	165
9	South or Black Friars	7,529	1	2	260	200	1	1	167	167	427	367
10	West, or St. Mary's	15,242	1	1	170	110	4	4				
11	Barony parish:						11	11	..	..	..	..
	1. Bridgeton Division		..	..	..	..	12	12	862	453	862	453
	2. Calton ditto		1	2	120	..	18	18	999	899	1,119	1,019
	3. Camlachie ditto	77,385	..	..	..	..	5	5	272	226	272	226
	4. Cowcaddens ditto		..	..	80	70	14	14	938	793	938	793
	5. Maryhill ditto		1	2	..	..	7	9	349	243	429	313
	6. Shettleston ditto		2	3	200	175	9	9	538	427	733	602
	Gorbals	40,000	..	..	..	..	39	44	2,884	..	2,884	..
12												

From the blanks in the above, it will be seen that it would serve no purpose to add up the columns.

Deficiency of the means of Education.

Extracts from Notes to Returns.—St. Enoch's Parish: "The number of children in the parish under 5 years of age is 999; from 5 to 15, 1,382. Of the latter 354 cannot read; the adults who cannot read amount to 400; and the children who cannot write exceed 800."—Black Friars' Parish: "The following will show the melancholy want of education in this poor parish: The total number between 5 and 15 is 1,691, of whom 382 cannot read, and are not learning; and 1,291 cannot write, and are not learning."—St. Mary's Parish: "The number of children not taught nor learning to read between the ages of 5 and 15 is 446; the number not taught nor learning to write is 1,126; the number who cannot read above the age of 15 is 184."—St. George's Parish: "Multitudes of poor children in this parish are living in absolute heathenism. It would require 1,000*l.* to supply the wants of this extensive parish."—Barony Parish, Calton Division: "In one division, out of 200 children above 5 years of age, only 12 could read."—Camlachie, &c.: "The inhabitants are chiefly weavers and day-labourers; most of them very poor; many of them wretchedly so. Two or three additional schools are much wanted."—Gorbals: "Education in this parish appears to be on the decline. In 1825, when the population amounted to only 25,000, 2,368 children were at school; now, when the population is supposed to be 40,000, only 2,884 are under instruction. The number of adults in the parish who cannot read cannot be ascertained, but it is believed they are numerous."—Which notes are subscribed by the respective clergymen making the returns.

General information.

In addition to the information (and very defective I must admit it to be) given by the preceding table and notes, I may add, that notwithstanding the great exertions of the different clergymen in Glasgow of various denominations, aided by many of the philanthropic and benevolent citizens, there is still a lamentable want of the means of education for the working and poorer classes, and it is matter of notoriety that there are thousands and tens of thousands in the city of Glasgow and suburbs who ought to be educated, but who are in a state of total and degrading ignorance.*

IX. Of the State of Crime.

IX. Of the State of Crime.

Having dwelt longer than I had intended on some of the previous topics, and, I fear, already exceeded the limits prescribed, I will not enter at length on this head. Neither do I conceive it necessary to do so, after the papers and reports published by Mr. Miller, the superintendent of police, on the City Proper; Mr. Rutherglen, on Calton; Mr. Richardson, on Gorbals; and Mr. Findlater, on Anderston. From these reports it will be seen not only that the statement of a gentleman, high in authority, has been somewhat overcharged, but more, that Glasgow and the suburban districts bear an enviable position in this respect when compared with the other chief cities and towns in the United Kingdom. In proof of this, I submit the following:—

Reference to other Statements.

* Since this report was sent to press, a very *minute* inquiry has been made regarding the educational state of the Iron parish, and by the kindness of my friend, Dr. Buchanan, I hope to be able to state the results in the Appendix.

Comparative view.

Comparative View of the Number of Persons charged with Offences in London, Dublin, Liverpool, and Glasgow.

CITIES.	Year.	Estimated Population.	Number of Persons Charged with Offences.	Number of Offenders in Proportion to the Population.	Estimated Extent of Police Force.	Number of Inhabitants to each Police Officer.
London, within the Metropolitan Police District	1839	1,600,000	65,965	1 in 24½	4,500	355
Dublin, within the Metropolitan Police District	1839	300,000	45,682	1 in 7	1,170	256
Liverpool and Suburbs	1838	265,000	16,689	1 in 16	600	442
Glasgow, within the City Police Bounds	1839	175,000	7 687	1 in 22¾	223	784
Suburban Districts:						
Calton	1839	28,210	2,601	1 in 11	28	1,000
Gorbals	1839	65,000	4,009	1 in 16	41	1,585
Anderston	1839	16,000	1,600*	..	16	1,000

Facilities for committing crime in Glasgow.

Captain Miller remarks, that "The facilities for the commission of crime appear to be much greater than in London, Dublin, or Liverpool. In the latter cities nearly the whole of the houses and warehouses are self-contained; there are no common entries, no common stairs, and few, if any, sunk areas; while in Glasgow the houses, with few exceptions, are divided into floors, or smaller compartments, occupied by different tenants; there is to almost every tenement a common close or entrance, and a common stair to many of the tenements; there are sunk areas; and to nearly all there are back unprotected premises tenanted, or with a right of access by different individuals. There is besides a much smaller police force in Glasgow in proportion to the population than in London, Dublin, and Liverpool." Which remarks apply with equal force to Glasgow proper, and the suburban districts of Calton, Gorbals, and Anderston.

Not many cases of an aggravated nature.

The greater number of offences committed in Glasgow and the suburban districts, as may be seen from the Reports above referred to, were of a very light description. Robberies, thefts by house-breaking, and other crimes of a graver nature, are now, comparatively, of rare occurrence here. (Papers on State of Crime in Glasgow, p. 4.) The large items in all the returns is "drunk and disorderly," or "drunk on the streets;" but to what an amount of heinous crimes does this drunkenness lead! Captain Miller states (p. 6), that crime is on the decrease in Glasgow, and that "the cases now are of a much less aggravated nature than formerly." "The principal cause of the decrease," he thinks, "is to be found in the influence exercised upon the labouring part of the people by temperance and total abstinence societies." From the returns for Calton, Gorbals, and Anderston, and other statements, and information on which I can rely, I am decidedly of opinion that crime, especially of an aggravated nature, is less in proportion to our population, than it was during some former years; and it should be kept in view, that by the better arrangement, and greater vigilance of our police forces, all offences are now more readily detected, and the offenders more certainly brought to punishment I beg that those wishing to form a correct judgment on this subject will examine *all* the returns, and hear the different parties who have knowledge thereof; that they do not allow

Crime generally on the decrease.

Causes of decrease.

* Of these, 300 cases were "for having dirty closes," and ought not to have been included in the return. The number of officers (16) includes the superintendent and the night watchmen.

themselves to be carried away by general statements, or "round numbers," or even by statistical tables (or at least professing to be such), without first inquiring by whom and from what these were prepared.

X. Of Vice.

X. Of Vice.

Excessive rise of ardent spirits.

From what was mentioned under the head of intemperance in the chapter on the causes of destitution, it must have been gathered that intoxication from the excessive use of ardent spirits is the most prevalent vice of the working and poorer classes in Glasgow. It is not possible to state in precise terms the extent of the evil, or even to make a tolerably correct estimate of the quantity of spirits consumed here by these classes (for who can tell how much of what is entered is for home consumption, or the proportion of what is actually consumed here is by the better classes, and how much by the others?); but there is no doubt that the consumption is enormous, and that the evils arising therefrom are very great.

Extent of, &c.

Some idea of the trade in spirits here may be formed from the knowledge of the fact (which I have on the best authority), that last year the number of licensed publicans, in the Royalty of Glasgow, was 1,214, and in the suburbs 1,060, in all 2,274; and of the extent of intoxication from the returns of the number of offenders brought before the magistrates in the police courts of the city from 1st January to 31st December, 1839, inclusive, by which it appears, that of 7,687 individuals, 1,013 were charged with being "drunk and disorderly," and 1,959 for being "drunk on the streets."* In the Calton returns it also appears that from 1st October, 1838, to 30th September, 1839, of 2,601 offenders, 1,394 were charged as having been "drunk and disorderly." And by Gorbals returns of 4,009 persons charged, 2,252 were "drunk and disorderly," and 805 as having been found "drunk on the streets;" the two latter returns including females as well as males.

While, however, it will be seen from these and other authentic statements that the vice of intoxication is of fearful magnitude in Glasgow, it is but fair to state that the working and poorer classes have been somewhat misrepresented in this respect. In our learned and justly much-respected sheriff's evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons, "on combinations of workmen," (1st Report, p. 113,) he said,

Intemperance.

"I may mention one fact to the Committee, which will illustrate the extent to which the use of whiskey is carried. In London the proportion of public-houses to other houses is as 1 to 56; in Glasgow it is as 1 to 10; every tenth house in Glasgow is a spirit shop; I should say, as far as my statistical researches have gone, that the proportion of whiskey drunk in Glasgow is twice or thrice as much as in any similar population upon the face of the globe." Now, with the greatest deference to Mr. Sheriff Alison, I cannot conceive upon what information he could state the proportion of public-houses in Glasgow as 1 to 10 of other houses. The only approximating statement I have ever met with is in the article on Glasgow, in the new statistical account of Scotland (p. 195), in which it is said that "the number of persons licensed to retail spirituous liquors in the 10 parishes of the city being 1,393, and the number of families 19,467 (the year is not specified), gives one licensed person, or public-house, to $13\frac{67}{100}$ families! But this, it will be marked, is of the city proper, where there is a large majority of publicans as compared with the whole city, the suburbs as well as the Royalty. Captain Miller, on the other hand, states the number of publicans in Glasgow, in 1839, to be in the Royalty 1,220, and in the suburbs 1,080; in all, 2,300: while last year, as before stated, there was only, in all, 2,274; and taking the estimated number of families (which cannot be far from the truth) 58,461, there was only one public-house for every $25\frac{1}{2}^{0}$ families. I also

* A foot note is added, that "Drunken women found on the streets are detained till sober, and then dismissed or given over to their relatives, without cases being made of them in court."

find some statements and observations on this subject in Mr. Alison's work, "On the Principles of Population," (vol. ii. p. 119, and Appendix A., p. 586,) with which I regret that I cannot agree, and which I think it would be but justice to our working classes to contradict. Instead of redarguing them at length, I merely call attention to the facts that in the grounds on which Mr. Alison founds his calculation of the quantity of spirits consumed by the working classes in Glasgow, there are several assumptions and errors which cannot be admitted: for instance, although the proportion of spirits consumed in all Scotland is stated at $2\frac{3}{4}$ gallons per head, he assumes, "from the high wages earned by the greater part of the skilled operatives in Glasgow, and from the well-known habits of intoxication which prevail in that city, that the quantity annually consumed there is at least double what it is over all Scotland. Six gallons a-head, therefore," he says, "may be taken as a reasonable average of the consumption by the population in Glasgow." He then specifies the price of each gallon sold in retail at 15*s.*! He further states, "There are within the Parliamentary limits of Glasgow 3,000 shopkeepers dealing in spirits," while I have ascertained that there are only 2,274. When these and other considerations are taken into account, it will be seen that the learned sheriff's statements are somewhat overcharged, and his estimate of the spirits consumed by the working classes much too high.

Intoxication. Extent of.

On the decrease.

It must afford sincere gratification to all who are interested in the condition of our working and poorer classes, and to every lover of the human race, to know that the vice of intoxication is on the decrease in Glasgow. The number of publicans are, as has been shown, not increasing in proportion to the general population; and independent of what I have before quoted when writing of the state of crime, I have the concurring testimony of many gentlemen, entitled and capable of forming a sound opinion on the point, that the working and poorer classes are less addicted now to the excessive use of ardent spirits than they were in former years. The Total Abstinence Society is the great engine which has chiefly brought about this most desirable reformation. I learn from Mr. Kettle, the benevolent and unwearied chairman of that society, that it numbers at least 35,000 members, of whom about 11,000 are Roman Catholics, and the remaining members of various denominations. The office-bearers calculate that they have reformed nearly 1,000 drunkards. May the society continue to flourish, and our working population will be one of the most moral and prosperous, and crime and poverty will be nearly eradicated from our city.

Prostitution.

I now come to a more delicate subject, but one on which I do not see that I could well avoid making a few remarks, when reporting on the poorer classes in Glasgow; I allude to prostitution. It will be seen, from Captain Miller's answers to queries put to him by the late Dr. Clelland, that the number of houses of bad fame in the city of Glasgow, as at 24th August last, was 204, and the total number of females living in or frequenting these houses 1,475. Although there was, in 1835, 30 brothels in Calton, there is not *one* now. Mr. Richardson, superintendent of police in Gorbals, informs me that, although there are several suspicious houses within the bounds, there is only one established house of bad fame, with two females residing in it. And Mr. Wilson, of Anderston, has succeeded in getting the last keeper of a brothel driven from his district. The condition of the unfortunates in Glasgow is, I am assured, miserable in the extreme. "For the most part," says Captain Miller, "they live in a state of great personal filthiness; they have most wretched homes; they are scarcely ever in bed till far in the morning; they get no wholesome diet:" and, in short, are exposed to every evil in the worst forms. But it is not so much to their condition as to some of the causes which led to it, that I wish to call attention. There is no report on prostitution in Glasgow from which anything definite can be learned on this subject; but taking the neighbouring city of Edinburgh, and looking to

Extent.

Causes of Prostitution.

Prostitution, Causes of.

Dr. Tait's work on Magdalenism, I find that, among other causes, he specifies, "inadequate remuneration for needle and other female work," and "the want of employment." To use his own words, "That the want of employment is frequently a cause of prostitution is obvious from the fact, that whenever the least depression of trade takes place in any of the manufacturing towns, a number of girls come to Edinburgh, where they abandon themselves to a licentious course of conduct. Some of them feel so much pleasure in dissipation and idleness, that they do not manifest any great inclination to leave it; but in general they do so as soon as they hear that there is a prospect of again being employed in the vocation to which they had formerly been accustomed."* And I learn from police authorities here that the statement is quite correct. I also know, from a conversation with Mr. Troup, the superintendent of the Glasgow lock-hospital (and who has been 20 years in charge of that institution), that such is his opinion. He thinks that at least one-half of the inmates were driven to their sad course of life from the want of honest employment and the means of subsistence. Well then may Dr. Tait ask (p. 112), "Are the guardians of the poor no way accountable for this lamentable evil? Is not the smallness of the sum which is allowed (he might have said, in most instances, the total want of provision) the cause of it? Is it not as desirable to cultivate morality as economy? And is it not much more agreeable to the dictates of humanity that such helpless individuals should be put beyond the necessity of adopting any such immoral practices for their support?" Dr. Tait also specifies "ignorance or defective education and want of religious instruction" as among the causes of prostitution; and are not the wealthier classes to blame in this respect, as well as in others, for the prevalence of this fearful vice? Averse as every moral man must be—and no immoral man is competent to the task—to enter on such a subject, I trust that no false delicacy will prevent some of our able philanthropists from getting it thoroughly probed, and the evil, if not entirely removed, at all events materially lessened.

XI. Concluding Remarks on Remedial Measures.

Concluding Remarks.

Our own experience, and the history of other nations, teaches us that unless the condition of the working classes—the life-blood of the community—and of the poor be duly attended to, the vitality of the state is in danger. If I may be excused a figure of rhetoric, unless the base of our great social pyramid be firmly cemented, the column and the "Corinthian capitals" must soon crumble in the dust. It is our interest, therefore, as it is our duty, to attend to the condition and improvement of the masses. "The might that slumbers in the peasant's arm" is as nought to the powers that lie dormant in the minds of many of our artisans. These must not be treated with indifference, but should be aroused and applied to legitimate purposes. The same high authority, which tells us "the poor shall never cease out of the land," immediately adds, "therefore I command thee, saying, thou shalt open thine hand wide unto thy brother, to thy poor, and to thy needy in the land."

Remedies suggested.

It is only, I suspect, within my province, as I confess it is chiefly within the compass of my ability, to point out existing evils, and leave to others to suggest and apply the remedies. Such as I would wish applied will readily occur to any reader of the preceding Report. I may, however, briefly refer to them.

Board of Health.

I. There can, I think, be little doubt that there ought to be a sanatory commission or board of health in our city, to inquire into the causes of disease and mortality, and to adopt all salutary and necessary measures for promoting the health, cleanliness, and comfort of the inhabitants;

* M. Parent Duchatelet also specifies poverty as a cause of prostitution:—"De toutes les causes de la prostitution, particulièrement à Paris, probablement et dans les autres grandes villes, il n'en est pas de plus actives que le défaut de travail et la misère."—De la Prostitution dans la ville de Paris, p 66.

with power to remove all slaughter-houses, shambles, &c. producing noxious and offensive effluvia; to prevent interment in crowded burying-grounds in the immediate vicinity of inhabited houses; to open up ill-ventilated lanes, closes, or courts; to make sewers or drains where none exist, but are required, and to enlarge and improve those which are defective; to pull down houses unfit for the habitations of human beings; to regulate the construction of houses for the poorer classes, at least to see that their position and construction are not such as to injure the health of those inhabiting them; to see that these houses are kept clean; to erect public conveniences; to regulate lodging-houses for the poorer classes; to provide an ample supply of water, and generally to attend to and promote the public health. Powers to.

II. Our poor-laws, and the mode of enforcing them, should, I think, be altered. The assessments should be made uniform and general; the relief to widows, orphans, the infirm and the impotent should be raised; indigence from want of employment be declared to give a claim for relief; the term or period of residence entitling a party claiming relief should (in order to compel, as much as possible, each parish to support its own poor) I think, be greatly lengthened; and other alterations made, which, however, this is not a place to enter upon. Alteration of Poor Laws.

III. Every institution tending to teach the working classes economy and to improve their moral as well as their physical condition ought to be liberally supported. Savings' banks and friendly societies ought to be established in every parish and locality; temperance or total abstinence societies everywhere encouraged. Savings' Banks. Friendly Societies. Temperance Societies.

IV. Means and opportunities for the recreation and innocent amusements of the working and the poorer classes ought to be provided. They should have their commons for healthy air and exercise; and by museums or exhibitions of work of art and skill, and musical entertainments, innocent enjoyment increased, and their tastes elevated. Man was made to enjoy as well as to labour; and, unless guarded against the temptation to unlawful pleasures by having innocent ones, is always apt to resort to the former. How many drink to excess to shake off depression or to allay the restless thirst for excitement! and might not these motives be excluded by cheerful amusements of an innocent nature? Means of innocent enjoyment.

V. Above all, there must be greatly increased means of education—of intellectual, moral, and religious education—without which it would be vain to expect a great and permanent amelioration of the condition of our working and poorer classes. Until the moral man be thoroughly improved, we cannot look for those sober, cleanly, and prudent habits we so much desire. Increased means of education.

Conclusion.

The attention of the citizens of Glasgow having been for some time past fully awake to the condition of the working and poorer classes, it is to be hoped that remedial measures, at least for many of the evils referred to, will be adopted; but it must be evident that to several of them no effective remedies can be applied without the interference and aid of the Legislature; and as Government, and many members, of different political sentiments, of both Houses of Parliament, have, especially of late, shown much solicitude regarding the condition of the masses (and who can regard them with contempt or indifference?), it is to be expected that measures will soon be carried into execution by which the peace, the comfort, the happiness, and the welfare of our vast community will be improved.

Charles R. Baird.

Glasgow, March 26th, 1841.

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Powers to.

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Increased means of education.

V. Above all, there must be greatly increased means of education—of intellectual, moral, and religious education—without which it would be vain to expect a great and permanent amelioration of the condition of our working and poorer classes. Until the moral man be thoroughly improved, we cannot look for those sober, cleanly, and prudent habits we so much desire.

Conclusion.

The attention of the citizens of Glasgow having been for some time past fully awake to the condition of the working and poorer classes, it is to be hoped that remedial measures, at least for many of the evils referred to, will be adopted; but it must be evident that to several of them no effective remedies can be applied without the interference and aid of the Legislature; and as Government, and many members, of different political sentiments, of both Houses of Parliament, have, especially of late, shown much solicitude regarding the condition of the masses (and who can regard them with contempt or indifference?), it is to be expected that measures will soon be carried into execution by which the peace, the comfort, the happiness, and the welfare of our vast community will be improved.

Charles R. Baird.

Glasgow, March 26th, 1841.

APPENDIX A.

ANALYSIS OF REPORTS,

(OR ANSWERS TO QUERIES.)

MADE BY

CITY MISSIONARIES, ELDERS, AND OTHERS, TO C. R. BAIRD,

(Referred to on p. 14).

Query 1.—Have you seen, during the last or recent winters, many persons and families in a very destitute state? Specify numbers if possible, and population of district.

General Answer, 15 out of 16.—A great many.

Special Answers.—No. 1. Blackquarry, &c. "About 20 families in extreme want."—No. 2. Dempster-street. "150 families, of whom this winter 50 could scarcely procure what would preserve life."—No. 3. Drygate, Rotten-row, and Kirk-street, "population about 1000 families." 400 to 500 poor, of whom many are destitute."—No. 4. Duke-street and Upper High-street, east side. "A great many; and every succeeding winter seems to increase the number."—No. 5. High-street, west side. "A very great number in most wretched circumstances."—No. 6. High-street, east side, from 66 to Regent-street. "Population 1200, nine-tenths of whom are very poor; I have no doubt some died during the late storm, in consequence of cold and hunger."—No. 7. South side of Gallowgate, from Cross to Kent-street. "The families, in most destitute circumstances, amount to several hundreds."—No. 8. South side of Prince's street and west side of Saltmarket. "380 of the very dregs of society."—No. 9. East side of Stockwell-street, and west of Old Wynd. "Multiplied cases of destitution occur continually."—No. 11. Calton. "Population 28,000. Several hundred families are always in a destitute state. The commissioners of police of each ward, with the elders, parish surgeons, and others, inspected the district this winter, and found 500 families without fire or bedding, and all very poorly clothed."—No. 12. Bridgeton. "The supposed population is 14,000. The Feuar Court distributed coals and money to about 360 families, and still there are a good number who got nothing, and are in destitute circumstances."—Nos. 13 and 14, Gorbals. "Supposed population 60,000. A great number in very destitute circumstances, particularly during last three months."—Nos. 15 and 16. Anderston and Finnieston. "The population upwards of 18,000. During last winter a great many truly destitute. Partially relieved about 200 families; saw many more requiring aid."

Query 2.—Have you seen many whose furniture, bedding, and clothing had been pawned or sold for subsistence within the same period?

General Answer.—14 out of 16 affirmative.

Special Answers.—No. 1. "I have met with families who pawned part of their clothing for subsistence, who would have starved if they had not done so."—No. 2. "I do not think there are above 30 families in the district who have not dealt more or less with pawnbrokers or brokers, to procure, as they say, the means of subsistence." No. 4. "In a great many cases everything is pawned during winter upon which money can be raised."—No. 5. "I have seen several houses stripped of everything the pawnbroker would take. A particle of straw and an old broken stool being the only remnant of the wreck."—No. 6. "One half, I believe, of the families in my district were compelled to support

themselves during the recent storm by pawning their furniture, bedding, and clothing."—No. 7. "The truth is, there is scarcely a family I visit that is not in the habit of frequently putting their apparel and other articles into the small pawns."—No. 9. "This is a frequent and almost daily occurrence."—No. 11. "Many of them have even pawned or sold the tickets they got from the pawnbroker, to raise a further supply."—No. 12. "A very great number of occupied houses in this district are almost empty of their furniture and bedding, which have gone to the pawnshops."

Query 3.—Have you seen many whose food you have reason to believe was scanty and precarious?

General Answers, by all.—Many.—No. 4. "I find this to be almost general with those who inhabit the low-rented houses in the district under my charge as elder."—No. 5. "I think the number may be reckoned at present 150; 100 at least."—No. 6. "Three-fourths (900) at least of the people among whom I labour, have but a scanty and precarious supply of food at all times, but especially in winter. Many have repeatedly assured me they were often destitute of food, and had no means of procuring it. I have known a family to subsist three days on two scanty meals of potatoes."—No. 7. "I have been frequently astonished how these people could exist."—No. 9. "These I met with daily, and in some cases where they have been nearly two days without food, except when I gave them relief, which only afforded as much as gave them a meal, or at most two."

Query 4.—It being commonly believed that most of these destitute families are intemperate, have you seen a considerable number whom you had no reason to suppose had been peculiarly so?

General Answer, 14 out of 16.—Yes.

Special Answers.—No. 1. "In the case above referred to, from what I have seen, I have no reason to believe that they are intemperate. I find intemperance abounding more amongst those who are earning a good wage—say from 20*s.* to 30*s.*"—No. 2. "Intemperance is certainly a fertile source of destitution, but still there is much destitution prevailing traceable to no such cause."—No. 3. "The cases of real destitution which have come under my notice, and not arising from intemperance, have been comparatively few; I would say not above 10 in the 100."—No. 4. "I find many in the most miserable circumstances to whom no blame can be attached."—No. 5. "I have seen many cases of extreme destitution which were not produced by intemperance, but I believe that the most heart-rending and desperate cases are produced by intemperance."—No. 6. "Certainly the destitution which exists in my district is occasioned chiefly by intemperance; but there is a considerable number even of the most destitute who are sober, industrious, economical, and, in some instances, pious."—No. 7. Answers almost in the same words.—No. 8. "A goodly number more than could at first sight be supposed, but a majority of the cases are the fruit of intemperance."—No. 9. "A great proportion are sober and industrious, and yet in great destitution."—No. 12. "We have every reason to believe that a considerable number is from intemperate habits, although a good many deserving and industrious families are in very destitute circumstances, from lowness of trade, trouble, and other unforeseen causes."—No. 16. "A majority of destitute cases I consider the result of intemperance, but I have also seen a great many families that do not belong to that class.

Query.—Does it consist with your knowledge that many labourers with families are out of work during some months of the year?

General Answer, 12 out of 16.—It does.

Special Answers.—Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 14, state that out-door labourers are in general out of employment during part of winter, especially during frost and snow.

Query 6.—Is this the case also as to many artisans, and what are the poorest class of these, and their average wages?

General Answer.—Yes, especially regarding the hand-loom weavers, who are generally stated as the poorest class of artisans, their wages averaging from 5*s.* to 8*s.* per week.

Special Answers.—No. 7. "I have known a number of artisans out of employment, and that for a pretty long period, such as mechanics, tailors, brassfounders, and locksmiths."—No. 12. "It is the case with a great many artisans in the winter season."—No. 13. "Out-door workers generally, house carpenters and masons.

Query 7.—Also as to many single women, or widows with families?

General Answer, 15 out of 16.—Yes.

Special Answers.—No. 3. "Widows with families I have found to be the most destitute class both as to means and employment."—No. 7. "There has frequently come under my observation cases of this kind of the most distressing description. Widows with small families are very numerous; the distress which they suffer is often most extreme. In reference to young women, I seldom go over my district without finding some decent girls out of employment. They would be glad to do anything; to enter into service, or any other lawful employment, but could find none; hence they are frequently the victims of crime and prostitution."—No. 12. "There is to our knowledge a very great number of this class in this district, both of single women and widows, with and without families, and some of these in very poor circumstances."

Query 8.—Do you see many instances of several women or families associated together in single small rooms, in order to lessen rents?

General Answer.—15 out of 16 answer affirmatively; and one states, not very many in my district.

Special Answers.—No. 2. "Six to 10 individuals in one apartment, and in many cases scarcely any bedding or covering but the clothes worn during the day."—No. 3. "This is very common, and if the house is not crowded with a large family, there is sure to be a host of single or married lodgers."—No. 5. "Two families are frequently found living together in one room. A house, or rather a small garret, which I lately visited, was made to hold four single women and two boys."—No. 6. "Cases of this description very numerous; persons keeping lodgers because unable, by their own efforts, to pay the rents of their houses."—No. 7. "I conceive this to be an alarming and increasing evil: three or four families found eating and sleeping in the same dwelling. It is from these that epidemic diseases, such as small-pox and fever issue, and spread destruction and death throughout our city."—No. 11. "Above 1000 houses in Calton are occupied by more than one family, and all of the poorest kind. During the late frost I found as many as 14 persons, male and female, in one room, all huddled together without bedding."—No. 13. "There are many instances where a room and kitchen are let to several families, entering by one common door."—No. 16. This is a very prevalent evil, both as regards families and young girls employed at factories, crowding together in lodgings where the rooms are small, the houses ill-aired, and the beds, if any, very indifferent."

Query 9.—What are the ordinary profits of employment for women of the lowest ranks when employed?

Special Answers.—No. 2. "2*s.* to 4*s.* per week, working 14 or 15 hours daily."—No. 3. "The lowest rank are winders for warehouses, whose income when fully employed, which is seldom the case, does not exceed an average of 2*s.* 6*d.* weekly."—No. 4. "1*s.* to 3*s.* for in-door work."—No. 5. "Some, though working from morning to evening, and sometimes till midnight, cannot average 6*d.* per day."—No. 7. "Clipping tambouring 6*d.* per day; winding 1*s.* 6*d*, per week."—No. 10. "3*d.* to 8*d.* per day.'—No. 11. "Winders of cotton weft 4*d.*, worsted 5*d.*, warps 8*d.*, and veining 3*d.* per day.—No. 12. "2*s.* a week, with close application."—No. 13. "On an average, 3*s.* 6*d.* per week."—No. 14. "From 1*s.* to 3*s.* per week, but work very scarce.'—No. 16. "Old women and widows winding yarns average 2*s.* per week."

Query 10.—Are their employments generally overstocked in Glasgow?

General Answer.—14 out of 16 answer in the affirmative.

Special Answers.—No. 9. "Every branch of employment appears to be overstocked, as the prices allowed for them are so reduced as to be incapable of affording the means of support though they were constantly engaged."—No. 16. "In Anderston and Finnieston this is lamentably the case.

Query 11.—Are many of these destitute families or persons in receipt of assistance from their parishes?

Special Answers.—No. 2. "Some receive from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* monthly."—No. 3. "None, unless widows and old infirm people."—No. 4. "I have 13 paupers on my list who receive from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per month."—No. 5. "A great many are, but the allowance is so small that the assistance is scarcely felt,"—No. 6. "Not very many; none have more than 5*s.* monthly, which will not pay house rent."—No. 7. "A considerable number; but the majority are not."—No. 8. "A good many aged or infirm persons, or widows with large families."—No. 9. "Of old people a goodly number, but even then they have little more than pay their rent."—No. 11.—"Many single women and widows with families."—No. 14. "A considerable number."—No. 15. "A few, but the greater number are not."—No. 16. "A very limited number are so."

Query 12.—Are many who live in Glasgow entitled to assistance from other towns or country parishes, but not obtaining or claiming it?

General Answer.—10 out of 11 answer affirmatively.

Special Answers.—No. 4. "I have reason to believe there are a great many; these add much to the unprovided for, misery and destitution in Glasgow."—No. 5. "I have met with a few of this description."—No. 6. "There are many aged, infirm, and very destitute persons in my district who are receiving no assistance, either from the parishes which they have left, or from those where they now reside."—No. 7. "I have known several cases of this description."—No. 8. "There are a few in my district."—No. 9. "I hardly know any that receive aid from country parishes."—No. 10. "A great number."—No. 14. "I have found many."—No. 16. "In this district there are a good many."

Query 13.—Are there many such individuals now chargeable in Glasgow, but who have only recently come from other parts?

General Answer.—8 out of 12 answer—A great many.

Special Answers.—No. 4. "A great many who have obtained a settlement on account of the short period of three years' residence, and who were fast verging to pauperism previous to their coming to Glasgow."—No. 6. "Many of the inhabitants of my district have recently come from Ireland, others from distant parts of Scotland; but I cannot say whether they are or are not entitled to support from the towns or country parishes from which they come."—No. 7. "There is a very great proportion of them who belong to this class."—No. 8. "A very great proportion of our paupers are from other places, a few from England, many from the Highlands of Scotland, but very many from Ireland. I think that three-fifths are from other places,—two-fifths from Ireland."—No. 9. "Many of the Irish and Highlanders are in great destitution."—No. 11. "A great number from Ireland."—No. 16. "There are a great many of this description in this district."

Query 14.—Are you aware of instances of very poor persons or widows with families who have been three years or more in Glasgow, but who have been unable to establish their claim to parochial assistance, from want of landlords' receipts, or any other causes?

General Answer.—12 out of 16 answer affirmatively.

Special Answers—No. 6. "I would have no difficulty in finding many such cases, though I cannot at present name the individuals."—No. 7. "I have known several persons of this description, but the parties are either dead or removed from my district."—No. 8. "I have known a few of these; in such cases we endeavour to get them conveyed to their own parishes."—No. 9. "I have frequently heard of such cases, and that the application has been refused, through elders refusing to sign their petitions, or because the inspector has refused to recommend the case; and sometimes the landlords or factors declined signing the receipts."—No. 10. "I have found many such complaints."—No. 12. "We are well aware that there is a number of persons in this district who apply for parochial assistance who cannot establish their claim; they cannot produce landlords' receipts or other satisfactory documents."

Query 15.—What are, in your opinion, the principal causes of destitution in your district?

The causes specified are very various.

Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 15, specify "Intemperance."—Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 14, 15, and 16, "Want of employment."—Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, and 12, "Low rate of wages."—Nos. 3, 6, 7, 8, and 10, "Ignorance, or the want of education.—Nos. 2, 9, 11, and 15, "The prevalence and continuance of fever, and other diseases."—Nos. 8. 10, and 16, "Early and improvident marriages."—Nos. 10, 11, and 14, "The great influx of the lower orders of Irish."—Nos. 2, 4, and 7, "The high price of provisions;" and Nos. 6 and 12, "The want of economy."

Query 16.—What remedies do you propose?

The answers to this query are also very various.

Nos. 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 15, and 16, recommend "Increased parochial assistance, or alteration of the Poor Laws."—Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, and 13, "Increased means of education."—Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10, "The encouragement of temperance societies and other means to lessen drunkenness."—Nos. 3, 9, and 15, "More attention and interest on the part of the higher classes."—Nos. 2 and 7, "A repeal of the corn laws.—No. 2 "The establishment of workhouses.—No. 7. "Emigration."—No. 8, "The encouragement of savings' banks."—No. 11, "The establishment of a medical police, for the suppression of contagious diseases, and the regulation of houses occupied by the poor, and the removal of nuisances."

C. R. B.

APPEN-

Extracts from Returns made to the Glasgow Relief Committee

	No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.	Married, Unmarried, or Widows.	Scotch.	Irish.	English.
City proper.	10	Mrs. M'Intyre . . .	43	Veins a little	Old Wynd . . .	Widow . .	1	..	..
	20	Thomas M'Culloch .	23	Potter . . .	Ditto	Married .	1	..	..
	30	Henry Wardrop . .	35	Tailor . . .	Ditto	Ditto. . .	..	1	..
	40	Archibald Napier . .	60	Labourer . .	Ditto	Ditto. . .	..	1	..
	50	Mrs. Gavin	40	Veiner . . .	Ditto	Widow . .	1	..	..
	60	Sarah Kell	42	None . . .	Ditto	Ditto. . .	..	1	..
	70	Mrs. Wood	36	Sewer . . .	Ditto	Ditto. . .	1	..	..
Calton.	10	Thomas Patterson . .	..	Weaver. . .	Green Street . .	Married .	..	1	..
	20	Mary Graham	.	Yarn winder	Stevenson Street	Unmarried	1	..	..
	30	Robert Stewart . . .	..	Weaver. . .	Tobago Street . .	Married .	1	..	..
	40	Dominic O'Donnel .	..	Ditto . . .	Stevenson Street	Ditto. . .	..	1	..
	50	Angus Anderson . .	..	Ditto . . .	Ditto	Ditto. . .	1	..	..
	60	Widow Gordon . . .	..	None . . .	Ditto	Widow . .	1	..	..
	70	William Hunter . .	..	Weaver. . .	Blair Street . . .	Married .	1	..	..
Bridgeton.	10	William Buchanan. .	75	Ditto . . .	Brown Street . .	Ditto. . .	1	..	..
	20	Widow Boyle	..	Winder. . .	Ditto	Widow . .	..	1	..
	30	Widow Stones . . .	..	None . . .	John Street . .	Ditto. . .	1	..	..
	40	William Lattimer . .	..	Ditto . . .	Shaw's Court . .	Married .	..	1	..
	50	Mrs. Dobre	70	Weaver. . .	Dale Street . . .	Widow . .	1	..	..
	60	Mrs. Burnside . . .	..	Ditto . . .	Main Street. . .	Ditto. . .	1	..	..
	70	Mrs. Fraser	60	None . . .	Ditto	Ditto. . .	1	..	..
Gorbals.	10	Mr. Rodger	68	Ditto . . .	Thistle Street . .	Ditto. . .	1	..	..
	20	Mrs. Granger	44	Winder. . .	Rutherglen Loan	Ditto. . .	1	..	..
	30	Mrs. Mackenzie . . .	70	None . . .	Main Street. . .	Ditto. . .	..	1	..
	40	Janet Gross	34	Sewer . . .	Ditto	Ditto. . .	1	..	..
	50	Mrs. Murray	30	Shoe binder	Ditto	Ditto. . .	1	..	..
	60	Widow Bradley . . .	76	Picks cotton	Malta Street . .	Ditto. . .	..	1	..
	70	Widow Montgomerie	48	None . . .	Oxford Street . .	Ditto. . .	1	..	..
Anderston.	10	Widow Stewart . . .	82	Yarn winder	Bishop Street . .	Ditto. . .	1	..	..
	20	Ann Denniston . . .	60	None . . .	Cheapside Street	Unmarried	1	..	..
	30	Andrew M'Dougall .	50	Ditto . . .	School Wynd . .	Married .	1	..	..
	40	Henry M'Isaac . . .	40	A piercer . .	Hope Street . .	Ditto. . .	1	..	..
	50	Mrs. M'Kay	70	None . . .	Main Street. . .	Widow . .	..	1	..
	60	Daniel M'Donald . .	..	Weaver. . .	Ditto	.. ..	1	..	..
	70	Mrs. Aitken	68	Yarn winder	Cheapside Street	Widow . .	1	..	..

Note.—The above were not selected from the Returns; but the 10th, 20th, 30th, 40th, 50th, 60th, and 70th cases of each district given as fair examples of the whole. Many much worse cases, however, could be specified.

DIX B.

of Persons assisted from the fund in January, 1841.

Weekly Earnings of Self.	Weekly Earnings of Family.	Relief from other Sources.	From what Source.	Relief. Meal.	Coals.	Straw.	Money.	General Remarks. If very poor, infirm, without furniture, bedding, &c.
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*					*s. d.*	
1 3	..	..	..	1 peck	..	1 bed	1 0	3 children very poor.
..	..	..	..	1 ditto	..	..	1 0	1 child—no employment—wife just confined.
..	..	1 0 per month	Parish	1 ditto	..	..	..	Unable to work—children in bed from want of clothes.
2 6	..	..	..	2 ditto	..	..	..	Long out of work—4 child.
..	..	..	..	1 ditto	..	..	..	A lodger—very infirm
..	..	..	..	1 ditto	..	..	1 0	Herself and 1 child in bad health.
2 0	..	..	..	1 ditto	..	..	0 6	In lodgings with 2 children and very poor.
5 0	..	..	..	..	6 cwt.	1 bundle	..	Has a wife and 2 young children.
2 6	..	..	..	..	6 ditto	..	..	Keeps an orphan boy for whom she gets nothing.
5 0	..	..	..	..	6 ditto			
5 0	..	..	..	..	6 ditto	1 bundle	..	In want of bedding.
5 6	..	..	..	..	6 ditto	..	..	Has a family all unable to work.
..	..	..	..	..	6 ditto			
5 0	..	..	..	..	6 ditto			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 0	2 of a family—himself and wife old and very poor.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0	2 young children.
..	6 0	..	..	..	..	..	3 0	Has 7 children—whole earnings 6s. per week.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 6	8 children all of whom have lately had fever.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 0	4 of a family, daughter just delivered of twins.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 0	7 children, 6 of them under 12 years of age.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0	Very poor.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Daughter just confined.
..	4 6	2 6	Parish	2 stone	..	..	..	1 child—a very poor case.
2 0	..	..	..	Ditto	..	..	..	
2 6	..	3 0	Parish	Ditto				A lodger.
..	..	3 0	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..	A number of young children and very poor.
..	..	..	..	3 ditto	..	..	..	Sometimes keeps lodgers.
1 0	..	3 0	Parish	2 ditto	..	..	..	Has one lodger, but is very poor.
..	4 6	..	..	2 ditto	..	..	..	Refused aid from Parish, because she had a son who could support her, but he did not do so.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 0	Twelve years confined with diseased spine.
..	..	4 0	Parish	..	..	..	3 0	Bedfast for three years with palsy.
..	..	10 0 per month	Ditto	..	..	..	5 0	4 children—none able to work.
..	1 6	..	..	..	..	..	4 0	Has a daughter who does not assist her.
2 0	..	..	..	3 pecks	..	..	..	Was three months idle.
..	..	..	..	3 ditto	..	..	..	A native of Calton, only 4 years here.
1 0	..	3 0 per week		..	..	..	2 0	

Appendix C.

Abstract Statement of the Gross Expenditure of the City of Glasgow Proper, Barony Parish, Govan Annexation, and Gorbals Proper, Poor's Funds for the Years 1836-7-8-9-40.

Parishes, &c.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	Total.
City of Glasgow Proper .	10,147 1 8	12,624 17 5	13,793 7 3	11,827 19 5	11,681 13 7	60,074 19 4
Barony Parish	5,443 7 2	5,764 7 11	6,033 8 11	6,034 8 3	6,131 16 8½	29,407 8 11½
Govan Annexation. . .	943 0 0	1,034 3 5	1,366 6 0	1,300 6 8	1,447 9 7	6,091 5 8
Gorbals Proper	257 9 10	323 7 5	316 14 2	328 8 2	326 5 5	1,552 5 0
Total . .	16,790 18 8	19,746 16 2	21,509 16 4	19,491 2 6	19,587 5 3½	97,125 18 11½

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END OF
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